The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

More Advice to Gen. Grant by Meddling Politicians.

How Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, Would Form a Cabinet.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Army Bill.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Disagreed to in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The usual number of visitors called at headquarters to-day, and among them were, of course, several Pennsylvania politicians, intent upon convincing Gen. GRANT that the Cabinet selection from Pennsylvania, provided it was GUTHRIE or WALSH or SMITH or somebody else who had not met with their approval, in which they succeeded, though they did not succeed in convincing Gen. GRANT that their selection ought to have his approval. The spokesman for the weeping woe of Pennsylvania to-day was one A. K. MCCLURE, an active politician, and as he has since repeated the conversation so often that the streets and hotels are full of it, therefore it is best that he should be made solely responsible for it in his own words, which were taken down verbatim from his own lips this afternoon. This is his version:

"I went up with a letter from Judge KELLEY, concurred in by Judges WILLIAMS and ASHMEAD. It was put upon the ground that WILLIAMS was to be the candidate of the Republican Party for the Supreme Court Judge. I had also a dispatch to the effect that Gov. GRAHAM, who is to be the candidate for Governor, had also written a letter which is now in the mails. Both letters appeal to Gen. GRANT to appoint Gov. CURTIN to a seat in the Cabinet, as a man having the confidence of the Republican Party of the State, and as the only man who, in their judgment, could save the State next Fall. I told Gen. GRANT that this letter from Gov. GRAHAM would be received by him to-day or this evening. I said to the General that I simply wished to present this letter to him as the expression of the opinion of the men who are confessedly to be the candidates of the party in the coming election."

Mr. MCCLURE says Gen. GRANT replied to him, as follows:

"Of course, I am desirous that the Administration candidate should be elected next Fall, but I cannot see how they are to make my Cabinet appointments for the next four years."

Mr. MCCLURE continued:

"This remark entirely satisfied me that Gov. CURTIN would not be appointed. I was perfectly satisfied on this point. I next said to Gen. GRANT: "I accept your determination not to appoint Gov. CURTIN. I have myself done my duty in presenting his name in your consideration, as the favorite of Pennsylvania, but now, General, after what you have said, I feel it illegal, without fear of any imputation or personal bias, to urge a policy upon your Administration. I appeal to you to appoint any fair representative of the Republican Party to a place in your Cabinet. I do not suggest to you Mr. CURTIN or any other man, but I venture to appeal to you not to give the place to any one of the class of men understood to be embraced in the list from which it is stated you will make your selection. I mean men of the type of GEO. H. STUART, Mr. BOALT, Mr. WALSH and Mr. ASHBURY SMITH. I beg of you not to make the appointment from that class of men. They are eminent and worthy gentlemen, but they have no sympathy whatever with the active Republicans of the State. They have no knowledge of our people, and the appointment of any of them and the dispensing of the patronage of the State by them would cause the utter ruin of the party in the coming canvass. I again appeal to you not to appoint a man of this class."

Mr. MCCLURE says Gen. GRANT took up this point at once and said warmly: "I cannot see how any man could object to the appointment of such a man as GEORGE H. STUART."

Mr. MCCLURE further says: "Mr. STUART was the only man the General named, which confirms me in the opinion that Mr. STUART is the man he has fixed upon."

Gen. GRANT, Mr. MCCLURE says, repeated the remark about Mr. STUART as follows: "I cannot understand how any man can object to Mr. STUART—a man who did so much during the war to sustain the loyal cause."

To which MCCLURE says he replied: "I have been a good many years in active politics, and I say to you frankly that I do not know him at all in political life, and I am sure that there are 500 five thousand of the sixty thousand Republicans of Philadelphia who do know him. They know him only as a man of blameless character, who, as a politician, is a man so vitalless a party, as said would be utterly unknown. I nominate no man, but I ask you to give us some man who will help us to keep the State on the loyal side."

Mr. MCCLURE says Gen. GRANT replied to this: "Mr. MCCLURE, I am not the representative of a political party myself; although a party voted for me."

The public will bear in mind that Gen. GRANT does not authorize any one to report, or repeat these private conversations, and this report, though it is exactly as given by the relator, must be taken, so far as Gen. GRANT is concerned, as unauthorized, and possibly incorrect.

Gen. CAMERON here entered the room where MCCLURE was narrating his interview with Gen. GRANT. A discussion arose immediately on Pennsylvania politics, and both were, of course, at total variance on the subject of what was best for the interests of the party in the State. Senator CAMERON said that he had talked with Gen. GRANT some days ago on Cabinet matters, and that the General then stated that CURTIN would not be appointed. Whereupon Senator CAMERON said to Gen. GRANT that he did not care who was appointed so that he was a fair representative Republican.

MCCLURE remarked that he understood from Gen. GRANT that Republicans would be appointed to office in all cases, but his objection was to the class from which Gen. GRANT proposed to take them.

Mr. CAMERON thought and felt that it would be better to take a man from the merchant class. STUART was acceptable to him, was a tariff man, and so on.

MCCLURE objected that STUART was not a man who could vitalize the party and make it palatable at a touch.

Mr. CAMERON said that such men were very rare, and that after all they might not be very desirable. It may happen, too, that the wrong horse would be simply and disorder produced. He believed that STUART would be an excellent administrative officer.

Mr. OLDS had no doubt he could do the routine work of any Department.

Mr. CAMERON believed him to be a man of great ability, who would fill any position with credit and judgment.

Mr. CAMERON and Mr. MCCLURE then retonght their old fights on Pennsylvania politics. Of course there was no chance of their agreement on a single point on the old State, with which.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

A sharp debate ensued in the House to-day on the conference report on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill consolidating the Secret Service and Mexican Claims. Gen. ROGERS opposed the report, and after a vigorous debate, the House refused to adopt it by four majority, and a new conference will have to be ordered.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

After occupying one-fourth of the whole of the present session in debate, and a most thorough consideration in every respect, the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment is finally in a fair way of going through, and has come back to the terms of the original proposition, as reported by the House Judiciary Committee, to-wit: That neither the United States nor any State shall abridge the right of any citizen to vote on account of race, color or previous condition, as proposed by the Senate, and the proposition to prohibit the right to hold office is finally abandoned, promise of success will demonstrate that this was the only opposition that stood any chance of securing ratification by a sufficient number of States. The vote in the House stood 143 to 45.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

The period of the session has now arrived when it is to order to complete the rules at any time in the House, and people may look to see many measures put through with a rush. This was the case with LAWRENCE'S Naturalization bill, which was put through without a particle of discussion, and which is found to be very faulty and incomplete. But it will quietly sleep in the Senate until the next Congress, when a proper bill will be reported after proper consideration.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Senate Finance Committee will meet to-morrow and will further consider the Hooper bill, prohibiting any increase of the gold-bearing debt, and possibly Gen. SCHENCK'S bill also. Senators SHERMAN seems rather loth to push the first named bill, but an effort will be made to-morrow to amend it so that it can be reported. I have the assurance of a prominent member of the Finance Committee, that Gen. SCHENCK'S bill will pass the Senate.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Some of the leading members of Congress are beginning to open their eyes to the folly of the senseless reduction in the appropriation bills which have lately been made in some instances, and the fool policy of which was forcibly shown in a recent editorial of the TIMES. For instance, the army appropriation was first reduced by the Committee $15,000,000 below the estimates. Then those who ought to have defended it in the House, permitted it to be assailed by indiscriminate amendments, until the $45,000,000 was reduced to $31,000,000, and it now comes from the Senate reduced to $29,000,000, while at the same time it is impossible to reduce the army in anything like the same proportion. A deficiency of $10,000,000 for the army next year is inevitable.

PARAGUAYAN MATTERS.

MASTERMAN and BLISS, of the Paraguayan Legation, arrived here from New-York to-day. MASTERMAN reported at the State Department, and was informed by Mr. SEWARD that there was no cause for action against him. BLISS has not yet reported. Admiral DAVIS appears to have made a mistake in treating these men as criminals, and WASHBURNE and the gentlemen themselves are disposed to insist on inquiry into the matter. Mr. WASHBURNE has received a letter from a German gentleman who was in Asuncion on its evacuation by LOPEZ, and who says he saw LOPEZ'S brother-in-law and sister, and a large number of other Paraguayans, executed by his order.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The apprehended complications growing out of the supposed relations of the negro question with the proposed inauguration ball, in honor of Gen. GRANT, have dwindled down to very small proportions. It now appears that there is no colored person here answering to the names signed to the letter addressed to Mayor BOWEN, asking whether persons of color would be admitted. It has also been developed that the difficulty, so far as any exists in the premises, has grown out of the efforts of a little knot of rebel sympathizers who intended to buy tickets to be given to a few black roughs who were to attempt an entrance. The respectable and orderly portion of the colored community have no thought of attending the ball, or even of raising the question as to their right to attend. They say they have too much self-respect to seek to go where they would not be perfectly welcome. They say moreover, that they intend to celebrate the event in their own way, and so far from obtruding themselves upon any private festive assemblage, they will, if necessary, take measures within their own circle to prevent others of their race from doing so. Up to this time more tickets have been sold than was expected, notwithstanding the efforts of the parties alluded to above to prevent the success of the ball, and the prospect now is that it will be the most and most harmoniously attended ovation ever given in Washington. The arrangements to make it such are most extensive and complete in every respect.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The country may anticipate, with reasonable certainty, that among the earliest acts of Gen. GRANT'S Administration will be a revision of the present Military Departments, especially those in the South, and a reassignment of Military Commanders. Among those changes the public will probably see Gen. SHERIDAN relieve Gen. BUCHANAN at New-Orleans; Gen. REYNOLDS go back to Texas; and Gen. SICKLES go back to the Department of the South. The military reconstruction policy, so far as it may have control or influence, will once more be made positive and progressive, instead of receding, as it is now.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Senate Post Office Committee have decided to report in favor of the establishment of a postal telegraph system. They will report substantially in favor of Mr. HUBBARD'S bill, but they are opposed to that portion of it looking to the incorporation of new companies. The House made good progress to-day on the Appropriation bills. The Legislative bill was finished, the Deficiency bill nearly finished, while the Conference Committee on the Naval bill agreed upon their report, which will be made to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

THE PARAGUAYAN PRISONERS.

PORTER C. BLISS and GEORGE F. MASTERMAN, the two members of the American Legation who were seized by LOPEZ just as they were about to depart with Minister WASHBURNE from Paraguay, arrived here this morning. They give an account of the suffering endured by them while in confinement; the statement being similar to that recently published in the New-York papers. They declare that the course of our late Minister, Mr. WASHBURNE, was the only one for him to pursue with any hope of saving their lives, and they believe that had he not escaped, they would all have suffered the fate of so many of the victims of LOPEZ. They feel deeply grateful to Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, whose action they say was in exact accord with that of the Commander of the American South Atlantic Squadron. Letters received here by the last arrival from Buenos Ayres, from a prisoner in the hands of LOPEZ at the time of his downfall, fully confirm all the previous reports as to his cruelty. He personally witnessed the execution of the brother and brother-in-law of LOPEZ, the Bishop of Paraguay, the Portuguese Consul, the mother and wife of Col. MARTINEZ, and the Priest BOGARDO. He also saw the two sisters and the remaining brother of LOPEZ shut up in carts and driven away, and report says that they, too, have been executed.

BLISS and MASTERMAN say they regard their treatment by the American Navy as far more humiliating than the cruelties of LOPEZ, because proceeding from the representatives of a civilized nation. They are in Washington to ask an investigation into that matter, and to demand satisfaction.

SUFFRAGE OR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The following letter explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 24, 1869.

Hon. T. G. Pomeroy.

MY DEAR SIR: Having determined not to be longer a candidate for Speaker, I deem it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us that I should communicate this determination to you at the earliest moment. I am truly yours,

H. L. DAWES.

It is understood the entire New-England delegation will cordially support Mr. BLAINE, and there being no other candidate, it will, it is believed, be nominated on the Republican caucus by acclamation to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1869.

In response to the call of a Democratic caucus of the Democratic members elect of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely, with a view of making nominations for the offices of the House.

ROBERTS C. SCHENCK, Chairman.
(Signed) ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman
of the Republican Congressional Ex. Com.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1869.

At a meeting this morning of Democratic members of the present Congress, it was decided that a caucus of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress be convened at the room of the Judiciary Committee of the House on Thursday, the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking such measures connected with the organization of the next House as may be deemed proper.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, Chairman.
ALBERT G. BURR, Secretary.

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

Brig.-Gen. EMIS has been appointed Chief Marshal of a division of the inaugural procession, to be composed of the soldiers and sailors, the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, the Central Grant and Colfax Club, the Prisoners' Grant and Colfax Club, the German Soldiers' and Sailors' Union and the Irish Republican Association.

It is ascertained from a member of the Committee on the Inauguration Ball that no colored men have applied for tickets.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Washington National Monument Association the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society for the ensuing term: Gen. U. S. GRANT, Second Vice-President; Wm. W. CORCORAN, Third Vice-President; J. R. B. SMITH, Treasurer; JOHN CARROLL BRENT, Secretary. The President of the United States is President of the Society, and the Mayor of Washington is First Vice-President, ex-officio.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States today the case of WM. H. WHITELY et al., appellant, vs. WM. A. KIRBY et al., came up. The argument of this cause was continued by S. S. FISHER, of counsel for appellants, and by DAVID WRIGHT for appellees, and concluded by Mr. FISHER for the appellants.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent a number of nominations to the Senate to-day, and among them are the following:

Col. Nathan W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General, to be Paymaster-General of the Army, vice Gen. Brice, retired; Lieut.-Col. Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be Assistant Paymaster-General; Major Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster-General; Col. Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Adjutant-General, vice Lorenzo Thomas, retired; Lieut.-Col. Richard C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Colonel, vice Townsend, promoted; Lieut.-Cols. Morris H. Miller and Langdon C. Easton, Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, to be Assistant Quartermasters; Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. McDougall, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Chief Medical Purveyor, vice Satterlee, retired; Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Clitz, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Colonel of the Tenth Infantry, vice Alexander, retired; Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hoffman, of the Second Infantry, to be Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry, vice Sibley, retired; Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Wood, of the First Infantry, to be Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Heintzelman, retired. Virgil P. Eggleston to be Paymaster in the United States Army, vice Reynolds, resigned. Major Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Drum, promoted. Capt. William G. Mitchell, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, vice Williams, promoted. Major Thomas M. Vincent, Adjutant-General, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, vice Wood, promoted. Major Thomas M. Neill, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Hoffman, promoted. Major Alexander Montgomery, Quartermaster, to Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Miller, promoted. Major Trenck vell Moore, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, vice Easton, promoted. Major Charles McDougall, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Medical Purveyor, vice Wood, promoted. Surgeon Joseph K. Barnes to be Assistant Medical Purveyor, vice Wood, promoted. Surgeon Joseph B. Wright to be Assistant Medical Purveyor, vice Wood, promoted. The following-named Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons: Charles H. Mastin, James A. Deane, R. S. Molyneaux, Harrison Spear, E. H. Taulton, F. M. Ashton, H. H. Kimball, J. R. Stevenson, J. J. Ayres, J. R. Dimmock, F. W. Finch, F. C. Spronhaven, Charles C. Gilman, Hamilton Wolcott, William Thomas, G. M. Sternberg, Samuel Magill, Gabriel H. Main, F. E. Trowse, Theron B. Rice, H. R. Stevenson, F. J. Symons, J. C. A. Ford, E. L. Purdie, J. B. Gordon, C. W. Rae, G. H. Kearney, James Godfrey, Wm. R. Moore, D. D. Post and J. H. Peck. Brevet Major Wm. Hoffman, Captain Fifth Infantry, to be the above vacancy, and a number of vacancies below the grade of Major of the Engineer Corps, Ordnance Department, Second, Third and Fourth Cavalry, Second Artillery, and the various regiments of Infantry.

Army Matters in Congress Yesterday.

Reappointment Bounty of Operations and Telegraphic Official Confidence of Texas—The Testimony of Gen. Buchanan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 22, 1869.

Consideration for the expressed wishes of Gen. SHERMAN is said to have influenced the introduction of Senator WILSON'S bill repealing the section of last session, requiring the General commanding the army to make his headquarters in Washington, and providing for the issue by the President of orders to the army only through the General-in-Chief. These acts were intended, like the Tenure-of-Office bill, to curtail Mr. JOHNSON'S power for evil, and Gen. GRANT was by them constituted a sort of guard over him. The proposed repeal is, of course, partly in deference to Gen. GRANT, and, like the Tenure-of-Office bill, will finally be repealed or greatly modified. The reported expressed wishes of Gen. SHERMAN are probably not new. He is said to have great objections to living in Washington; and it will be remembered that his last advice to GRANT, on taking command of the army in the East, was, "Don't stay in Washington." But the circumstances are changed now; Mr. JOHNSON is civil than military service, in which, SHERMAN will hesitate forth engage as head of the army; and a minor inducement to stay has been tendered him in the shape of the present of Gen. GRANT'S house. Besides, GRANT disorganizes SHERMAN'S office to some purpose, and his success in manipulating the politicians may alter the opinion of SHERMAN.

Opposition to the repeal of the bill alluded to has not been fully developed yet,—the bill not having come up again since its introduction,—but it is thought that it will be opposed by the same element which delays action on the Tenure-of-Office bill. It is difficult to conceive good reason for keeping a guard on Statesmen over the former's heads. GRANT, since promoted, and should the Senators opposing the repeal and those advocating the modification of the Tenure-of-Office bill give equal pliability, there is not a doubt they will carry through the former easily. The Democracy point to the long delay in acting on the bill as positive proof of want of confidence in Gen. GRANT. The bill, though deferred until the next Congress, will finally undergo considerable modification; if not total repeal,—at least such is the best informed opinion.

DEMOCRATIC DESPAIR ABOUT CONCEALED.

While the Senate's delay gives color to the charge raised by the Democrats that the Republicans lack confidence in their chosen leader, the Democrats are loud in the most positive expressions of their absolute confidence in Gen. GRANT, entering the Presidency of the whole nation, and not of a party, and such like clap-trap expressions. At the same time, leading Democrats with whom I have conversed admit in thinking and hearing that Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet (so-called, as they say it will be) will be much better than was generally supposed. Today gives only the most general reasons for this belief, and it is noteworthy only as an indication of the political currents in which they are plunged. One reason is, that GRANT was a practical and positive man, and would have only practical and positive men about him; and practical and positive men were always Statesmen. It was, perhaps, the most logical explanation he could have given for his belief.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

It is pretty generally understood that the long delay in the action on the bill consolidating the army was in some measure occasioned by personal feeling in regard to the succession. Gen. BUTLER'S rejected plan did away with the Generalship, and in time with the Lieutenant-Generalship. Mr. WILSON'S creates two more Lieutenant-Generalships. Both were designed to satisfy the claims urged by the respective friends of Gens. THOMAS and SHERIDAN in regard to the succession. Mr. BUTLER wished to leave them as they are; Mr. WILSON wishes to promote both. There has been some feeling on this point, not between SHERIDAN and THOMAS, but their more ardent friends, ever since the former was suddenly promoted over the head of the latter as Major-General of the regular army. This feeling will become warmer when the vacancy in the Lieutenant-Generalship occurs—that is if it should ever occur. Mr. WILSON'S bill provides for both, but this is perhaps its only recommendation. Mr. BLAINE'S amendment, which has been adopted by the House, is in accordance with the general plan of retrenchment. It seems that the general opinion at this time is that the wisest course would be to abolish the office of General and let other matters remain as they are.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF TEXAS.

Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS was examined by the Reconstruction Committee, to-day, in regard to the condition of Texas, where he lately commanded. He submitted in evidence of the existence and thorough political and military organization of the Ku-Klux Klan, as represented in his former detailed reports to the President, copies of them reports seized by him, showing the political status of every registered and unregistered voter in the State. Accompanying one of the district reports which I have seen was a lot-ter, signed by the committee appointed to make the inspection, stating that the list of names of voters had been "cut off" from the report for fear it might fall into the wrong hands, and the "Radicals" would learn that they had been "spotted." Other documents show that this organization was closely connected with that of Louisiana, and was prepared, if allowed to vote, to take possession of the polls as was the case in Louisiana. Gen. REYNOLDS has also evidence which shows that the consolidated reports of the Klan throughout Texas were furnished to others, and among others that the Democratic managers in New-York knew at the time of the last Presidential election the status of every voter in Texas. Gen. REYNOLDS has also a list of the names of seven hundred Union men and freedmen murdered by the Klan—the time, place and circumstances of each murder being added. He says that the list does not embrace the half of those "put out of the way" by this organization.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S LIFE INSURED.

The sudden death of Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU in New-Orleans last month is supposed to have left his family unprovided for. A few days since Ex-Congressman DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, discovered that a short time before his death Gen. ROUSSEAU insured his life in the Equitable Company, of New-York, for $50,000. Mr. VOORHEES is endeavoring to establish the claim for the benefit of the late General's family, who at present know nothing of it.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills, memorials and resolutions, including the bill to reorganize the Navy, and refer and settle staff rank in the Navy.

THE HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the bill to preserve the harbors of the United States against encroachments and obstructions. It provides for the appointment of a mixed commission of three persons, to consist of a superintendent of the military and recommends to Congress such appropriations as they may agree upon.

THE PENSACOLA AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

Mr. OSBORN introduced a bill granting lands in Florida to aid in the construction of the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

NAVAL MACHINERY.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the bill to amend the act of March 31, 1865, to exempt certain manufactures from the internal tax. The amendment is to allow manufacturers of naval machinery for the Government all the benefits of the act.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to the bill to refund the tax on tonnage collected upon such machinery. Lost.

The bill was then passed—yeas 36, nays 10.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

A COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to report any modification or change in the joint rules that might be necessary to facilitate the transaction of public business.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped the Committee would also consider the propriety of abolishing the old and barbarous practice of enrolling the bills on parchment. It was a tedious and expensive process, which had its origin only by two bodies, the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Congress of the United States. The resolution was then agreed to.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of yesterday's Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the point of order raised by Mr. CONKLING, that the amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the outstanding interest account of Massachusetts for advances made for the United States in the war of 1812, was out of order.

Mr. SUMNER said the question was whether the claim of a State was to be paid or refused, and claim under the Constitution. He contended that it was clearly a public claim, and therefore not out of order as an amendment to an Appropriation bill. He had eighteen distinct precedents to show that this amendment was clearly in order.

Mr. CONKLING asked whether there was among these precedents any case in which the point of order had been raised and decided.

Mr. SUMNER replied that he had no memory of anything but what several of the cases were precisely like this one and the Senate had overruled the objection. Some of these precedents, he admitted, were appropriation bills, although clearly out of order. This was clearly a private claim for a private corporation.

Mr. HENDRICKS also regarded it as a private and speculative claim, which was clearly out of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN protested against Senators making slurs on the character of the claim in the discussion of the question of order.

Mr. CONKLING thought the claim ought to be put on and to. The legitimate claim of Massachusetts was a claim for a payment of the principal, and the Senator from Massachusetts knew very well, if interest had been claimed at the time, neither principal or interest would have been paid.

Mr. SUMNER denied that he knew any such thing.

At this point the joint resolution providing that on the 4th of March the House shall meet at 10 o'clock P. M., instead of at noon, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought the claim a public one both because it was the claim of a State and because the money when appropriated by the proceeds of the claim were appropriated by the State was one of great national importance, especially at the time when our relations with Great Britain were so delicate that no man could foresee what might be the result of our differences. It was of the utmost importance to cultivate friendly relations with the neighboring British provinces.

Mr. FREDERICK called attention to the fact that Massachusetts had not unreservedly transferred the claim to the Railway Company, but had retained a certain number of shares of the road. The Company should receive a certain sum.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, insisted that the claim of Massachusetts and Maine was just, and if paid would merely put them upon the same footing that other States stood in the interest on such advances had been paid. The railroad, too, for the construction of which the proceeds of the claim were to be used, was of great national importance, and would bring New-York and Boston two days nearer to Liverpool. The amendment of the Senator ought to be put on the appropriation bill of 1870.

Mr. DAVIS then offered as additional section, which was agreed to, providing that hereafter appointments in the army shall be merely honorary, conferring no command or right to pay on emolument of any kind.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the third section, providing that until otherwise directed by law no new appointment shall be made in the Adjutant-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Paymaster's, the Quartermaster's, the Commissary's or the Medical Departments. He thought the section a bad one. It would prohibit promotion for the great stimulus to the performance of duty in the army. He also commended upon the amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, and adopted yesterday, providing that there shall be no more appointments except of graduates of West Point, which, he said, was designed to exclude volunteer officers from promotion.

Mr. WILSON said the object was to prevent, as far as possible, all new appointments, in order to reduce the army. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) complained that this provision would prevent the appointment of officers to fill the vacancies there was no need for the appointment of volunteers or West Pointers. On the contrary, there were now six hundred officers in the army who might resign with advantage to the country. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) complained that the appointments were confined to West Point cadets, when the fact was that there was no appointment of cadets now in the army. On the contrary, there were now six hundred officers in the army who might resign with advantage to the country. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) complained that this provision would prevent the appointment of officers to fill the vacancies there was no need for the appointment of volunteers or West Pointers. On the contrary, there were now six hundred officers in the army who might resign with advantage to the country. The country was educating there yearly cadets who were to be provided for in the army, but if the Senator from Indiana should move to strike out that exception he (Mr. WILSON) would not object.

Mr. GRIMES asked the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) what he would have the country do with the West Point cadets, if this exception should be struck out?

Mr. MORTON said his provision did not give those cadets any new right of appointment, but merely deprived others of the right to be appointed.

Mr. SPRAGUE was understood to object to promotions under any circumstances, because the service of the promoted person was worth no more after promotion than before, while the expense to the country was increased.

Mr. MORTON'S motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. WILSON offered two amendments, which were agreed to—one authorizing the Secretary of War to have published in such number of the results of the expedition to explore and survey the line of the fortieth parallel the expense to be paid out of the existing appropriations of the War Department; and the other appropriating $200,000 for surveys for military defenses.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to rescind the order for a recess, in order to finish the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would ask the Senate to reconsider its decision on the Massachusetts claim question. [Laughter.]

The motion to rescind the order of recess was lost, and at 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS AND REPORTS.

Mr. HOWE, as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, called up a number of private bills, which were passed.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE the Constitutional Amendment was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. CATTELL, from the Committee of Conference in regard to the bill to give to Deputy Collectors and Assessors a pay of $4 per diem prior to when they were confirmed by the Senate, reported that the Committee had agreed upon the bill as it originally passed the Senate. The report was concurred in.

Mr. WILLEY, also from the Committee on Claims, reported a number of private bills, which were passed.

On motion of Mr. HOWE the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and agreed to the appointment of a new Committee of Conference.

At 9:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to present to the Secretary of State the act to increase the duties on imported copper, with the usual certificate, showing that the bill passed both Houses over the President's veto. Adopted.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. POMEROY, of New-York, called up the bill authorizing certain banks named therein to change their names. Passed. The bill authorizes those banks of the State of New-York under the name of the Germania National Bank of New-Orleans and the Villa National Bank of Plaisance, N. Y.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of DANIEL RICKERSON and others, of New-Bedford, and of CAROLINE C. MITCHELL and others, of Norton, Mass., praying for the right of female suffrage. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GEORGIA.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the evidence taken before that Committee in the case of Georgia. Laid on the table.

MUSKEL CODES.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the bill reported by him last evening, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, for the coinage of nickel copper pieces, of five cents and under. Agreed to.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, inquired if upon everything being all right made the proposed coins a legal tender?

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied that they would be a legal tender for everything except the payment of duties on foreign imports.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, said he could not support the bill on this account, because he did not believe anything should be made legal tender except gold and silver. He did not believe in the principle. He moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which makes the proposed coins a legal tender.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied that Mr. WOODWARD'S modify his amendment so as to limit them to legal tenders in amounts of 25 cents and over.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, said he could not do that, because it was the principle he urged.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, said the question raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WOODWARD) was discussed in the Committee, and so far as they could ascertain, the Constitution did not prescribe the material out of which money should be made.

The bill was then passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending question being on the point of order raised by Mr. CONKLING, that the amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the outstanding interest account of Massachusetts for advances made for the United States in the war of 1812, was out of order.

Mr. SUMNER said the question was whether the claim of a State was to be paid or refused, and claim under the Constitution. He contended that it was clearly a public claim, and therefore not out of order as an amendment to an Appropriation bill. He had eighteen distinct precedents to show that this amendment was clearly in order.

Mr. CONKLING asked whether there was among these precedents any case in which the point of order had been raised and decided.

Mr. SUMNER replied that he had no memory of anything but what several of the cases were precisely like this one and the Senate had overruled the objection. Some of these precedents, he admitted, were appropriation bills, although clearly out of order. This was clearly a private claim for a private corporation.

Mr. HENDRICKS also regarded it as a private and speculative claim, which was clearly out of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN protested against Senators making slurs on the character of the claim in the discussion of the question of order.

Mr. CONKLING thought the claim ought to be put on and to. The legitimate claim of Massachusetts was a claim for a payment of the principal, and the Senator from Massachusetts knew very well, if interest had been claimed at the time, neither principal or interest would have been paid.

Mr. SUMNER denied that he knew any such thing.

At this point the joint resolution providing that on the 4th of March the House shall meet at 10 o'clock P. M., instead of at noon, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought the claim a public one both because it was the claim of a State and because the money when appropriated by the proceeds of the claim were appropriated by the State was one of great national importance, especially at the time when our relations with Great Britain were so delicate that no man could foresee what might be the result of our differences. It was of the utmost importance to cultivate friendly relations with the neighboring British provinces.

Mr. FREDERICK called attention to the fact that Massachusetts had not unreservedly transferred the claim to the Railway Company, but had retained a certain number of shares of the road. The Company should receive a certain sum.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, insisted that the claim of Massachusetts and Maine was just, and if paid would merely put them upon the same footing that other States stood in the interest on such advances had been paid. The railroad, too, for the construction of which the proceeds of the claim were to be used, was of great national importance, and would bring New-York and Boston two days nearer to Liverpool. The amendment of the Senator ought to be put on the appropriation bill of 1870.

Mr. DAVIS then offered as additional section, which was agreed to, providing that hereafter appointments in the army shall be merely honorary, conferring no command or right to pay on emolument of any kind.

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...mind spirit toward Freed and certain revenue officers, among others Leichtenstein, Mr. Evans in service to Department at the instigation of Col. Mcomore for personal ends; the officer votes, but having declared Col. Mcomore as corrupt. He had been requested to resign, which he refused to do. He had been deprived himself, with the Commissioner's approval, to investigate certain frauds in which revenue officers were implicated. He was animated by no spirit of revenge, but by a simple desire to serve his country, and for an honest purpose. He did not prosecute Freed before, and admitted having employed witnesses who were villains of course on the instance, and one witness whom he knew and had previously committed for perjury. Was no case against Col. Mcomore.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

JAMES H. SHAKESPEARE VS. HENRY P. ROSE, President, and Others.—This is an action brought by a stockholder in the Merchants' Union Express Company to prevent, so far as may still be possible, the consolidation of this Company with the American Express Company, and also to prevent the carrying out of other steps lately taken to carry out that consolidation.

A motion was made a few weeks ago for an injunction, and was granted, but subsequently modified so far as to permit the consolidation of the Company by the name of "American Merchants' Union Express Company." A motion to continue this injunction and for the appointment of a receiver was opposed, fully made and argued, and the decision of the Court has been finally reserved. Judge INGRAHAM has now rendered his decision, accompanying it with an opinion of considerable length. He holds that the Legislature has given the authority to and that the stockholders have no power to take away from the stockholder the right or to prohibit the exercise of the franchise which they have expressly reserved for their own benefit. The authority to consolidate must be regarded as limited to the continuance and exercise of the franchise as organized. As well might the Executive Committee under the power of amendment have altered the whole character of the Company, and made it one entirely different as to terminate the existence of the Company. The majority of the stockholders have the power to change the name of the Company, but not to change its character, so as to affect the rights of the minority. The Executive Committee have no power to consolidate the Company with any other Company, except with the consent of the stockholders, and the Directors and Executive Committee should be restrained from enforcing any compliance with the resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Company, and also from voting upon the stock held by them in the New Company, and a voluntary compliance with the terms of the agreement on their part. If the stockholders who have not consented to the consolidation are satisfied to permit these Companies, elect so to do, and to become stockholders in the new Company, there is no good reason for restraining them from so doing, but in regard to the plaintiff

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LA FAVORITA. (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Lagrange and Mr. Reignolf.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Leading characters by Miss. Rose Bell and M. Carrier.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND and FOCA-HONTAS. Leading character by Mr. John Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Gen. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and CHIO CHIO CHIO. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Milne Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—UNION SQUARE. IAGO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Leading character by Miss. Zoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bond-st.
LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Neil Warner and Miss Virginia Stephenson.

THE TAMMANY.
Corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
THE SAVAGE, ONE OF THE BOYS, VARIETIES. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
4th-av., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque.) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to hand in their notices as early as 8 hours in the day as possible. Until 10 o'clock at night is all that will be necessary to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the House of Commons Mr. FORTESCUE, in reply to a question whether the usual legal investigation before pardon had been made in the cases of the Fenian prisoners who had been released, stated that sufficient investigation had been made, as these cases were different from ordinary commutations of sentences. Mr. O'NEAL stated that no authentic advices had been received by the Government as to the rejection of the *Alabama* Convention by the United States, or as to the naturalization protocol.

Mr. BUSSEY, in a speech at a banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, urged the necessity of adopting the system of Ocean Penny Postage.

In the Constituent Cortes of Spain, yesterday, the Ministers explained their action toward the religious orders and the Church. It was stated that the Jesuits' College was suppressed because its members were engaged in a conspiracy against the Government. The orders directing the Government to take charge of certain Church property were also explained. Marshal SERRANO, on rising, was received with cheers, and made a speech advising a conciliatory policy on the part of the minority, and, for himself, promising loyalty, patriotism and abnegation. The vote of thanks to the retiring Provisional Government, and authorizing Marshal SERRANO to form a new Ministry, was—for, 180; against, 68.

The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March.

CUBA.

Gen. PUENTELLO is to take command of the regular army near Cienfuegos. Considerable excitement is aroused by the announcement that Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA is to take the place of Gen. DULCE as Captain-General. The steamer *Orizaba*, which left Charleston on the 4th inst., not having arrived, is supposed to have landed supplies for the insurgents somewhere on the coast. The Cuban insurgents remain near Cienfuegos. The authorities are dispatching troops and supplies to endangered points. The Havana Press does not publish the appointment of Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA as Captain-General.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to exempt manufacturers of certain kinds of machinery from revenue tax was taken up and passed. A bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company was reported. A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee to report any modifications in the rules that might be necessary to facilitate the transaction of public business. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and several amendments made after considerable debate, but the bill was not disposed of when the Senate took a recess until evening. In the evening session a number of bills and reports were considered, and the Senate at 9:30 adjourned.

In the House the clerk was directed to present to the Secretary of State the act to increase the duties on imported copper, with the usual certificate that the bill passed both Houses over the President's veto. The bill authorizing certain National Banks to change their names was passed. On motion of Mr. KELLEY the rules were suspended and the bill providing for the coinage of nickel, five-cent pieces and under, was taken up and passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was rejected from the Joint Committee and a lengthy discussion ensued, after which the report was disagreed to: yeas 48, nays 149. The House insisted on its bill and a new committee was asked for from the Senate. The Constitutional Amendment was taken up and the report from the Joint Committee of Conference was adopted: yeas 144, nays 47. The bill increasing the salaries of clerks, with several amendments, was then passed. In the evening session the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments were made to it. A resolution was passed directing condemned cannon and muskets to the Washington Monumental Association, and the House at 10:30 adjourned.

GENERAL.

The trial of young CLEVELAND, for the murder of his companion named GRONDIN, is now in progress at Bangor, Me. On Monday CLEVELAND was examined for the purpose of permitting him to account for his possession of the watch and other property belonging to the murdered man. He alleged that he sold to Grondin the house in which the two were living on the night of the murder, and took the articles in payment. He contradicted himself on several material points during his cross-examination, and also contradicted the testimony given in his behalf by his parents and sister.

Upward of three hundred talesmen have been summoned for the trial in Richmond, of JAMES GRANT for the murder of H. RIVES POLLARD and out of that number but two have been selected as competent jurors.

On Friday last a box containing a number of registered letters was lost from the mail car near Schenectady, and was found by two boys, who kept possession of it in the hope of obtaining a reward. A detective, however, got track of the box, and the boys were forced to surrender it.

The British and American Joint Commission which has been sitting for some years past on the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies against the United States, is in session again in Washington. ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON is the Commissioner on the part of the United States, JOHN ROSS is the British Commissioner, and BENJAMIN R. CURTIS is the umpire. CALEB CUSHING is counsel for the United States.

The locomotive tender, the express car, baggage cars, and a Pullman sleeping car, in an express train on the Niagara Falls Railroad, were thrown from the track near Gated Station, on Tuesday, by a broken rail. The express and baggage cars rolled into the ditch, and the sleeping car was thrown across the track. Several persons were seriously injured.

A dispatch from Gen. GEO. A. FORSYTH, who was so seriously wounded in an Indian fight last Fall, announces that he had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from Fort Wallace. His general health was good and his wounds were improving slowly.

The will of the late JONATHAN BUM, of Chicago, bequeaths $600,000 to local charities, and $50,000 to his relatives.

In Huntsville, Ala., last week, a collision occurred between citizens and about twenty soldiers, resulting in the killing and wounding of three or four of the soldiers, who are said to have been drunk. They attacked a hotel at night, demanding whisky, which was refused, when they commenced to break in the doors and windows. A number of citizens at once collected, and a fight ensued, resulting as stated.

MOORHEAD & Co., produce commission merchants of Philadelphia have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

ALLEN WRIGHT, Governor of the Chocktaw nation, together with two or three officers of his staff, are reported to have had an interview with President JOHNSON on Wednesday, relative to the hostile Indians. It is said that Gov. WRIGHT proposed that for the sum of eight or ten millions of dollars per annum the civilized tribes would undertake to open farms, on which they would support and educate the lawless Indians, and soon prepare them for American citizenship, and guarantee perpetual peace.

DAVID T. VALENTINE, "Uncle David," as he was familiarly styled, for more than thirty years Clerk of the New-York Common Council, died at his residence in East Twenty-fifth-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was in the 68th year of his age. *Valentine's Manual*, which he published annually, is well known to every New-Yorker. His obsequies will take place on Sunday next.

DONALDS MIGALDO, the convicted murderer, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night, just before his departure for Sing Sing Prison, by cutting his throat with a piece of window glass. At latest accounts he was lying in a very precarious condition at Sing Sing.

The printers' strike shows no signs, as yet, of closing. A committee from the Printer's Union met yesterday the Printing Committees of the two Boards of Aldermen, with reference to the employment by the Boards, as City printers, of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, who had refused to concede the scale demanded by the journeymen. The case is to be laid before the Aldermanic Boards at their next meeting.

The clothing cutters' strike closed yesterday, all the employers in whose shops strikes had taken place having conceded the scale of $34 a week set by the Union.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday commenced the investigation of another revenue fraud in the cigar business, alleged to have been committed by JACOB FROHN. FROHN is said to have been connected with LICHTENHAHN in other fraudulent transactions.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A communication was received from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking for permission for an agent of the Society to be present at the inspection of public vehicles. It was referred. A large number of resolutions making donations were passed.

Recorder HACKETT sentenced ten burglars yesterday to State Prison—one for ten years, one for seven years and six months, one for five years, and the others for three years and a half each.

The trial of several prominent Catholics in Auburn, for refusing to listen to the new appointee of Bishop MCQUAID, to the Church of the Holy Family, resulted in the jury's bringing in a verdict of not guilty after a few moments' consideration of the case.

At a meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College, yesterday, a new officer of the Undergraduate Department was recommended to be appointed. His duties will be similar to those of the President of the College, and relieving the President of a great deal of responsibility.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to stop the pay of certain pavement inspectors in the Croton Department, who are said to hold their positions without warrant of law. The Committee on Printing were requested to report on the offer of the Printers' Union to do the Corporation printing.

There was rather more activity in the Breadstuff line yesterday. Flour and Wheat were lower. Corn, Oats and Barley firmer. Provisions were more inquired for. Lard was dearer. Groceries were in good request. Cotton was very dull at reduced figures. The auction sales of Dry Goods were more numerous, and having been well attended, desirable offerings elicited a brisk competition and went off at generally satisfactory prices. Freights were quoted firmer, but were inactive.

Control of Public Patronage.

A Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, in speaking of the Tenure-of-Office bill, says:

"The great body of the Republican Representatives, especially from the South and West, are anxious to get the law out of the way. They regard it as idle to make the distribution of positions more difficult—*at least as Gay Gaiters to Anne Hasn, Senators whose influence can, perhaps, make a change in offices even though by law* to remain *a larger dynasty of hold-overs than that of the Representatives have heretofore.* The Southern Senators and Representatives are all favorable to the repeal. They need a complete revision there, and fear that *Northern Senators have got too many friendly correspondents from their own States* to office within the incumbency limits, to make it an easy matter for them (the Southern members proper) to control the distribution of patronage, without the Tenure-of-Office law being repealed."

We have no doubt that considerations of this sort have quite as much to do with the opinions of members of Congress on this subject as any regard for the good of the public service. The whole science of politics seems resolved at present into the art of getting offices, of controlling appointments, and making political or pecuniary profit out of the public service. This is probably the tendency of things everywhere. There is no country, we presume, in which the control and distribution of patronage is not considered the chief end of government, both by those who are in power and by those who are struggling to get in.

But it is not very comforting to reflect that this selfish view of the matter, which inevitably degrades and corrupts every Government, should find its most rapid and marked development in this country, which is generally assumed to have the "best Government on the face of the earth,"—the only one, indeed, founded on correct principles, and certain to insure the highest well-being of all its citizens. Whatever point of corruption the old Governments of Europe may have reached, we presume there is little doubt that no Government ever existed anywhere, which became corrupt more rapidly, or achieved such eminence in that direction in so short a time, as in the United States. Possibly, this may be cured at some future period of our history, but we see no indications of the process as yet. Gen. GRANT has proclaimed his anxiety to inaugurate a reform, but the Senate has not yet decided whether to allow him to do so or not.

It is a little humiliating to find that for whatever we may get in this direction we shall be indebted to the selfish jealousies of members of the House of Representatives. They seem to consider the control over appointments which they have been trying to establish for some time past, menaced and likely to be overthrown by the Senate, if the Tenure-of-Office bill is maintained; and this consideration may induce them to favor permitting Gen. GRANT to undertake the reform and purification of the public service. We, certainly, are not disposed to question the *motives* of any good public action too closely; but we cannot help wishing our members of Congress could take somewhat more elevated views of the public interest, and of their own duties in the matter.

The True Mode of Preparing for Resumption.

Mr. SCHENCK does not exaggerate the difficulties in the way of immediate resumption, or the consequences that would follow the legislative promulgation of a date at which resumption shall begin. The former is simply impossible. Entered upon to-day, it would break down to-morrow, and the destruction of confidence would be disastrous and complete. Mr. SCHENCK remarked truly, that "a scheme for resumption to take place at a certain date in the future, to be fixed by law, would be productive of embarrassment and disaster little less serious and immediate." The interval preceding the designated time would be used by the moneyed class for their own aggrandizement, at the expense of the industrial and debtor classes. Let it be understood that on a given day, not distant, greenbacks will be as good as gold, and from that moment the hoarding of greenbacks becomes profitable. The ability of the Government to say two or three years in advance that on a certain date it will be in a condition to pay gold for currency at par is questionable. The fulfillment of the promise is contingent upon so many conditions which neither Congress nor the Treasury can wholly control, that it cannot be relied upon with certainty. But whatever the ultimate result, the intermediate process would necessarily be harsh and distressing. Not only would gold be accumulated by the Treasury as its chief form of strength, but the currency would be withdrawn from the ordinary channels of production and trade, entailing upon the money market a stringency from which all interests but those of the usurer and speculator would seriously suffer.

Such being the tendencies of mere legislative resumption, the country has reason to be thankful that neither Mr. SHERMAN nor Mr. MORTON has prevailed upon Congress to undertake the experiment. Of the measures introduced by these Senators respectively, that of Mr. SHERMAN is infinitely the more objectionable. It would inflict upon us the pains of contraction and swell the volume of the debt for the furtherance of objects which, after all, might not be realized. Hence its enactment would be a calamity in comparison with which the continuance of the present state of the currency is an insignificant evil. Mr. MORTON's bill, while better in many respects, perpetrates the blunder of fixing a date for resumption, and is therefore calculated to produce indirectly the mischief of contraction. What remains available, then, in the shape of legislation? Mr. MCCULLOCH's prolonged and oft-renewed efforts are conclusive evidence as to the futility of artificial means of hastening a change for which the country is not even partially prepared. He tried contraction until suffering business protested against its continuance. He essayed the management of the gold premium by secret sales of gold, without bringing us a single fraction nearer the goal. Legislation can do no more. It can but aim at the appreciation of the currency by rendering it scarcer, or by forcing down the gold premium; neither of which is expedient.

The time will come when a Congressional declaration on the subject will not be productive of harm. To be safe or proper at any time, however, it must be the result of an altered condition of trade and finance—not a cause designed to produce the change. When the gradual restoration of confidence shall have withdrawn life from gold gambling, and the natural growth of the country in wealth, population and industry shall have absorbed whatever excess of currency there now is over *bona fide* financial wants, we shall not be many degrees removed from resumption. It will then be possible, if the Treasury and the banks be meanwhile compelled to do their duty. That stage reached, a formal enactment will be in order. It will be so because in the circumstances stated, a Congressional declaration will amount to no more than a recognition of existing facts, as distinguished from the attempt to perform the impossible proposed by Mr. SHERMAN, and in a milder manner by Mr. MORTON.

And yet, though Congress may not hope to legislate back specie payments on any direct and specific plan, it wields a power by which resumption may be accelerated. Only let us have what Mr. SCHENCK describes as "an economical and sagacious administration of our financial affairs," and the natural recuperative process already in operation throughout the country will be greatly strengthened. The financial prospect derives whatever of gloom it has in part from the want of faith in the steadiness of legislation, and the disposition both of Congress and the Treasury to resort to charlatanry under the pressure of promoting resumption; and its past also from the injuries inflicted upon industry and trade by unwise and oppressive taxation. Natural tendencies are repressed or perverted. Burdens are imposed which a vigilant economy might lighten. Speculation is fostered by causes which a Secretary caring more for general interests than theories or favorite devices would extinguish. All these sources of embarrassment Congress may, if it chooses, bring under wholesome regulation before the close of the session. The Supreme Court has opened the road to healthy business by legalizing, in effect, gold contracts. Wall-street gambling has received a check from the measure forbidding the hoisting up of currency, and it will be still further baffled when the Senate finds time to pass the House bills forbidding secret sales of gold by the Treasury and regulating the certification of checks by the banks. Another measure of importance which the Senate persistently neglects is one forbidding the increase of the gold-bearing debt. This, in conjunction with Mr. SCHENCK's declaratory resolution in regard to the maintenance inviolate of the National obligations, would go far toward strengthening our credit abroad. And this action is all possible without touching the conflicting views which come into prominence when the direct enactment of resumption is mentioned.

If to these simple financial measures be added the consistent economy which shall at once purify and cheapen the Government and facilitate large reductions in the amount of taxation, Congress will do nearly all that is possible or desirable, by way of restoring specie payments.

Bullying Gen. Grant About His Cabinet.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Among the numerous callers at Gen. GRANT's headquarters this morning was A. K. MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania. Mr. MCCLURE asked Gen. GRANT directly if he would not appoint Gov. CURTIN to a place in the Cabinet. The General replied that it would be impossible for him to do so. MCCLURE then said that in that case he felt compelled to say that *to give satisfaction in Pennsylvania, the appointment must be given to some man who had been prominently identified with the Republican Party, and an active politician.* To illustrate what he meant, he said it must be no such man as GEORGE H. STUART, ROBIN SMITH or WISE.

Gen. GRANT instantly replied that he could not see what objection any loyal man could have to such a man as GEORGE H. STUART, who had done so much for the country and was so widely known. He added: "I would not have you understand that MR. STUART is the man selected." MCCLURE then made some remark about the prospect that if such an appointment were to be made, the *Republican Party would be defeated in the Pennsylvania election for Governor next Fall.* To this GRANT replied: "I am not myself the representative of any political party, although a political party elected me." Mr. MCCLURE said he hoped GRANT would soon time introduce him to STUART, for though he (MCCLURE) had been in political life in Pennsylvania a dozen years, he did not know him. The interview has been much talked of about the Capitol to-day.

This is a specimen of the sort of "boring" and bullying that Gen. GRANT could safely count upon from the moment he should open the door for "consultations" concerning his Cabinet. Mr. MCCLURE is a somewhat famous politician in Pennsylvania, and is, in his way, very active and effective. But it probably never entered his head that politics mean anything else than wire-pulling and scheming for party victories and the control of public patronage; and it is very clear that he considered it Gen. GRANT's duty to consult no higher interests and to think of nothing else, in making up his Cabinet. We trust he was satisfied with the result of his interview. There are plenty of "leading politicians" from every State in the Union, who would gladly give Gen. GRANT similar advice and assurances concerning every man he may appoint, to any place within his gift, if he would only give them the opportunity.

It is very clear that he has nothing to gain but endless annoyance and vexation, by "consulting" leading politicians in regard to his appointments. He must act up to the letter and spirit of his reply to the announcement of his election to the Presidency, and act on his own responsibility and judgment, or else "surrender unconditionally" to the party interests and influences that claim the right to control him.

The St. Thomas Purchase.

The cable took pains yesterday to send us from Copenhagen the following dispatch:

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—Gen. RAASLOFF, Minister of War, and formerly Ambassador of Denmark at Washington, urges the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

Considering that Gen. RAASLOFF has been in this country for the last two months, trying to get our Government to fulfill the treaty already made for the purchase of St. Thomas, it seems somewhat superfluous to send us this news from Denmark. Nor is Gen. RAASLOFF likely to favor the sale of any more of the West India Islands to the United States until he sees a prospect of getting pay for the *one* island already sold.

Those who are familiar with the negotiations which led to the purchase of St. Thomas, do not need to be informed that it was not originally the wish of Denmark to make the sale, but that Gen. RAASLOFF, then Danish Minister at Washington, was led to entertain the proposal, and finally to negotiate the sale, mainly by the pertinacity and earnestness of Mr. SEWARD; and that the assent of the Danish Parliament was secured mainly by the assiduous personal efforts of Gen. RAASLOFF, who went home for that purpose, and by the very positive assurances which he gave of the entire good faith with which the United States Government would fulfill the obligations of the treaty. Having resided for some years in this country, and having acquired marked influence at Washington by his unflinching support of the Union cause during our war, RAASLOFF was opposed by his countrymen to be the best possible authority as to the sentiments, and probably action, of the Government of the United States.

But he now finds the Senate disposed to repudiate the arrangement made with him in this matter, partly from a rabid unwillingness to confirm any action of Mr. SEWARD, partly from a determination to show to the world that the "Senate is the dominant" of the United States, and partly from an objection to the price stipulated to be paid. By rejecting the treaty Gen. RAASLOFF is of course discredited at home, and will be compelled to give place in the Cabinet, to other persons who have not destroyed their prestige and their usefulness, by being friendly to the United States and having faith in our Government.

We do not think Gen. R. is at all likely to undertake the sale to us of any more of the Danish West India Islands until we complete the stipulated purchase of St. Thomas.

The Senate and the Army.

As soon, of course, as the Senate received the Army Appropriation bill, it began to play at cross-purposes with the House. We do not say this in a disparaging way, because it is clear that the Senate's views on this subject are in many respects wiser than those of the House, and its amendments, numerous as they are, generally sound. The Butler amendment, which actually escaped through the Committee of the Whole, and was not very badly defeated in the House, would never have had a ghost of a chance in the Senate; indeed it could hardly have got a dozen votes.

We are hardly surprised, therefore, to find the Senate not content even with the Blaine amendment, which was a sort of cross between Gen. BUTLER's and Gen. GARFIELD's, and re-amending it back toward the latter's proposition, while raising the appropriation toward the original figure demanded by the Committee.

The House Committee asked for $43,000,000, the increase of nearly $10,000,000 over last year being justified on the ground of the Indian war. The House slashed right and left, thick and thin, and got the appropriation down about $9,000,000, or within less than a million of what it was last year. The first act of the Senate was to put back the Quartermaster appropriations from $8,000,000 to $5,000,000, and the transportation from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000; and next, in evidence, as it were, of impartiality, it cut down a couple of items—expenses connected with recruiting and discharging—by $400,000. The balance, say four-and-a-half millions, makes just half of the House amendment, and is an equable division between the appropriations asked of the House and awarded by it.

As to the Blaine amendment, the Senate has changed it all the way through—and yet, so to speak, by amendments mainly in *degree* rather than *kind*. That is to say, it proposes that the army shall be reduced to 35 instead of 30 regiments, that consolidation of regiments shall be discretionary instead of compulsory, and, on the other hand, it proposes a reduction in bands and Brigadier-Generals,—in the former by discharging fourteen bands, and in the latter by fixing the maximum number at eight Brigadiers instead of ten.

We see no reason why a compromise may not be effected between the Senate and House in this matter. The basis of the reduction is now admitted to be the principle of absorption.

The Excise Law.

The Excise law, which in times past has been so obnoxious to the liquor sellers, and especially to the Germans, is now, practically, a dead letter on the statute-book,—at least in many of its features. It is notorious that nearly every large drinking-saloon in the City habitually violates that provision of the law which requires a closing of the doors at midnight. This certainly is within the knowledge of the Police, who, however, shut their eyes to the fact. At any rate, we have observed for some time past that few arrests have been made for infractions of the statute, and that the trials before the Excise Board have been "growing small by degrees and beautifully less" for many weeks.

There is no doubt whatever that the law can be enforced, or that when enforced it contributes largely to the peace and good order of the community. But when the Police *will not* make arrests, and when our prominent City officials openly proclaim their determination not to try offences charged under its provisions, its continued existence on the statute book is simply a mockery of justice, and a monument of the inefficiency of our form of government. Meantime there is a very suspicious willingness on the part of the opponents of the law to concede certain features of it which have hitherto been held most obnoxious, *provided* they can get control of the Police, and regulate its action in the matter.

American Interests and Rights in Cuba.

It is a pity that our Minister to Spain, instead of spending his time in trying to get his salary raised, in trying to hold on to his place, and in keeping up a personal quarrel with the Secretary of Legation, had not employed his energies in negotiating a treaty with the Madrid Government, recognizing the rights of American citizens in Spanish territory, similar to the treaties which Mr. BANCROFT has negotiated with Prussia and other German States, and which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has negotiated with the Government of England. More than a year ago we advised Mr. HALE to take up this matter, but he had "other fish to fry;" and, as a consequence, during the revolutionary disturbances in Spain and Cuba, American citizens have been threatened with troubles which would have been altogether avoided had a proper treaty been negotiated. Now, we hear from Havana that a Spanish organ there demands the enforcement of the Spanish law which makes foreigners who have resided five years in Cuba subjects of Spain, and it calls upon them to submit to this condition, or leave the island. There are several thousand American citizens in Cuba, many of whom have been resident and in business there for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years; and it is doubtless chiefly in regard to them that the enforcement of the old Spanish law is demanded. We don't suppose that the Spanish authorities will attempt to enforce such a law under present circumstances, and compel American citizens to submit to its terms; but they can unquestionably subject them to many inconveniences, difficulties and dangers, which would have been altogether avoided had our Minister at Madrid, directed his activity toward the negotiating of a treaty recognizing the rights of American citizens throughout the Spanish dominions,—such a treaty as those that have lately been concluded with half a dozen of the European Powers.

Cabinet Curiosity.

Feminine curiosity is nothing to Congressional curiosity. It is but a week to the 5th of March, and yet Congressmen consume in the throes of anxiety. Who is that "man from Pennsylvania?" and what his portfolio? and who gets the Treasury? and who can be the New-England man?

It is a Tantalus torture. The SCHOFIELD sop but whetted the thirst for knowledge; the Delano crumb sharpened the pangs of hunger. Like Oliver, Congressmen cry for "more," and the reporters, like a starved charity school, egg these Olivers on. Indeed, those hatches of Congressmen who daily beset GRANT's headquarters in search of knowledge under difficulties, three or four at a time—enough to keep each other's courage up, yet not enough to become a mob—must feel very much like deep-designing schoolboys.

Their little plot they arrange beforehand, and perhaps con their several parts, and a trio of the boldest go in, while the other "fellows" stay behind. The "conversation" hardly beginning with the weather, the deluge, the price of corn, or what not, artfully comes round (of course Gen. GRANT cannot see the device, and is profoundly impressed with the sagacity of his visitors) to —in short, to the *Cabinet*. Gen. GRANT blurts out something unexpectedly direct or suggestive—whereupon the trio start, then look for their hats, then for the door, and clear the room in a trice. Instantly they are thronged by the people, beset by less audacious but admiring associates, dogged by reporters armed with book and pencil, and, next day, inspired by their success, another group repeats the pumping process, and in their turn they become the lions of the hour.

Patience, worthy pumps. Only the other day, the House, hearing that CALEB CUSHING had been seen to take the train from Washington with trunk packed and State papers in his wallet, called upon the Government to know if it had sent anybody to *Spain*; whereas, a week's patience brought news that Mr. CUSHING was at Bogota, not Madrid, and no more was ever heard of the resolution. So now, only a week's patience is required,—luckily but a week's, as the whole Pennsylvania delegation are daily besieging GRANT in batches of two or three, always "hoping," like Paul Pry, that they "don't intrude," but none the less resolved to find out the name of that mysterious "man from Pennsylvania."

MINOR TOPICS.

Swift as well as severe justice was yesterday administered in the Recorder's Court. Ten burglars were sentenced to terms of varying length—one to ten years, one to seven years, one to five years, and seven to three and a half years each. Of these ten criminals, eight were caught, indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced and incarcerated *in less than a week from the time they committed the crimes for* which they were punished. It is a prompt lesson of retributive justice that the criminals of this City are now getting from the Courts, and it is no wonder that they are getting panic-stricken in view of their prospects.

In other columns will be found an exceedingly interesting but hitherto unpublished chapter of the history of our late war. It is an abstract of Gen. LEE's official report of the great Pennsylvania campaign of 1863, which culminated at Gettysburg in the decisive battle of the war. The document, which now sees the light for the first time, has had a curious and perilous history.

If Gen. GRANT intends to select a member of his Cabinet from the State of New-York, we hope he will not let out the fact till he is prepared to announce the name of the individual. The brains of the newspapers would be racked day and night with wild speculations as to who the individual was, and at least five hundred politicians would be made unhappy with the hopes and doubts excited in their souls through the incubations of the newspapers of the City and county. It was an admirable announcement that Gen. GRANT made when he said that no one should know anything about the composition of his Cabinet till the names were officially transmitted to the Senate.

The President continues to send in to the Senate daily nominations for military and civil offices, just as though the Senate were willing to take action upon any of them. He yesterday sent in the names of a large number of army officers for promotion.

Government securities were the feature of Wall-street dealings yesterday. Private dispatches were represented as having been received, which quoted the United States Five-twenties in London up to 81¾—an advance of nearly two per cent in twenty-four hours. Business promptly responded in the local market, both as to volume and buoyancy. The 1862 Five-Twenties closed here with 113½ bid; 1865s, 111¾ bid. Very few round lots were available at even these figures. Buyers were quite eager to purchase all the notes of the coin-bearing bonds at the going rates. The reports from Washington as to the probability of speedy affirmative action on Representative SCHENCK's bill in the Senate and at the hands of the President tended to stimulate the popular demand. Gold closed weak at 135½; Sterling Exchange at 108. Stocks active and generally buoyant. Money easy.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* sticks to its text. It still demands that ANDREW JOHNSON shall be impeached again, and convicted and removed from office this time, instead of being acquitted, as he was before. It is too late, the *Standard* confesses, to remedy a good deal of the evil that has been done by keeping him in office so long;—but Congress may at least "vindicate the nation's honor, dignity and authority,"—and "place a mark upon the forehead of the drunken Apostate and treasonable usurper, as he prepares to go back to East Tennessee." But certainly such scathing denunciation as this, clothed in such choice and appropriate language, at the hands of the *Standard*, is a much severer punishment than any that Congress could inflict. We are confident that, when he becomes President again, Mr. JOHNSON will be more careful than he has been hitherto not to subject himself to the *Standard's* reproaches. It seems, on the whole, rather late to talk of impeachment now.

The corrupt office-holders are now beginning to feel that after all they may have some hope and chance under the next Administration. Gen. GRANT himself has felt compelled to say that if the Senate refuse to give him liberty of action by repealing the Tenure-of-Office act, the result will be that the men who hold office now will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be. Of course, under those circumstances, all the corruptionists of the country are eager to have GRANT restored by the operation of the law which practically prohibits their removal. These corruptionists wield a tremendous power and vast sums of money, and they will scruple at nothing to retain the enactment which guarantees their interests, and against which even GRANT will be powerless.

One abominable ten cent shinplaster ought to be replaced by nickel tokens. Why did not Mr. KELLEY make provision for this when proposing the bill to authorize small nickel coinage which passed the House yesterday?

It is a changed world with the Hebrews. From being an austere, melancholy people, they have become very debonair and festive, and enjoy themselves for the most part as cheerfully, or as frivolously as the Gentiles. In Europe they are getting up theatres. Here they set on foot masquerades, concerts and fancy balls, that the rest of mankind. Nay, they go beyond these, for they put their very young schoolboys and girls into masks and fantastic dresses, and make them play a number of full-grown parts and characters. People may say this is wrong; but a certain logic may be found in it, nevertheless; it the Jews are resolved that they will themselves have no amusements which they will not share with their children. If this principle were fairly followed out, perhaps we should find a wonderful change for the better in the ways and manners of "us other" Christians.

The excitement among the Pennsylvania politicians over GRANT's announcement that he had selected from that State a member of his Cabinet, is high and noisy. The fact was discovered by means of a question addressed directly and loudly to Gen. GRANT. We wonder that the politicians of the other States have not adopted the same way of finding out what they are about half as easy to discover. But the Pennsylvania politicians are so far ahead in impudence as the Philadelphia lawyers are in sharpness. They will doubtless now peremptorily demand from GRANT the name of the individual who has been selected, and, when that has been discovered, then business will begin.

The investigations into crime and criminals in London have developed the fact that there are now 112,408 professional criminals at large in that city, and that there are 2,320 receivers of stolen goods, and 5,620 lodging-houses for thieves. As the English are proposing to adopt very active measures against their criminal classes, we are warned that we may look for a large emigration of them to this country. Already, within the last few years, a great number of them have come from London to New-York, and we shall only be able hereafter to preserve anything like order and public safety by the most rigorous enforcement of the laws.

We found some time ago in the New-Orleans *News*, an heroic, pathetic and tragic tale of a young, beautiful and wealthy Cuban damsel, (Señorita ALDAMA,) who, while waving the American flag from her father's box in a Havana theatre, was shot dead by a blood-thirsty Spaniard, who in turn had his head instantly shot off by a brave American who happened to be standing near the Señorita when the Spanish bullet pierced her heart. It was one of the finest and most dramatic stories we have read for a long time; and as the name of the proud and patriotic Havana family to which the young lady belonged is known to great numbers of Americans, the publication of the case caused considerable feeling in this country. Our Havana correspondent, however, has taken the trouble to write us a note on the subject, and in behalf of the "truth of history," where the Señorita will doubtless figure, we feel compelled to take her down from the heroic elevation. "Quasimodo" says that on the night of the Havana riot, when the affair was alleged to have taken place, the Señorita was not in her father's box at the theatre; that her father has no box at the theatre; that there are no boxes in the theatre where the riot occurred; that the Señorita was not in Havana the night of the riot; that no woman was shot at the aforesaid theatre, nor was any Spaniard shot by any American for shooting any woman. "Quasimodo" adds some other personal details which are not necessary to the upsetting of the romance over which we wept a few days ago.

Gen. Grant's Indian Policy.

From the Boston Advertiser.

It has become quite certain that Congress will not, at the present session, pass the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the indications are that it will not do so in the next session either, unless there is a radical change in the Indian Committee of the Senate. Whether the bill is or is not passed, there will be some pretty radical changes in our Indian policy under President GRANT. He has decided whom to nominate to the Senate as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of the present incumbent, and if his nomination is confirmed the country will have a man in that office who can minister to the needs of the Indians, and not to the Indian ring. The new Administration will exert its power from the first and until the job is accomplished, to root out the whole gang of thieves and speculators which has made the Indian service synonymous with thickery and rascality. Gen. GRANT will seek to carry out the policy of Gen. ELY S. PARKER and the other Peace Commissioners who have been laboring on the Plains for the last two years. He will send among the Indians as his agents an entirely new class of men. Efforts will be made to restrain the border whites from infringement upon the rights of the Indians, and to inaugurate a system of fair and upright dealings in all transactions between the settlers and the Indians. All Indians who are disposed to peace will find that the policy of the new Administration is a peace policy. Those who do not accept this policy will find the new Administration ready for a sharp and severe war policy. It is Gen. GRANT's belief that when this is well understood, when the whites comprehend that demonstrations on the Indians are not going to be dealt with by a strong regular or semi-military process, and when the Indians see that their ravages are certain to be swiftly punished by the army, we shall have a good deal less trouble on the Plains than we now have. He means peace and will not hesitate to use force to secure it, but he thinks they are steadily accomplished. He wants them gathered in reservations, and, as fast as may be, brought under the restraints of civilization. He is much impressed with the humane idea of the Quakers on the question, fully shared respecting our Indian policy, and will adopt to a large extent a considerable prominence in the Indian work of his administration. He has had some correspondence with leading men in

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Gen. Puello to Take Command of the Regulars at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Gen. PUELLO, formerly of the Spanish army in Dominica, left yesterday for Cienfuegos to take command of the regulars in that quarter.

The announcement that Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA is to succeed Gen. DULCE as Captain-General produces great excitement here.]

The steamer *Cricket*, which is known to have left Charleston for Havana on the 9th instant, has not arrived at this port, and it is presumed she has landed a cargo of supplies for the insurgents somewhere on the Cuban coast.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 25—Evening.

The insurgents remain in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos. Their main body is around Villa Clara, while a large force occupies Manicaragua. The Government is forwarding all available troops to Cienfuegos and other menaced towns. The journals here do not publish the report of Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA's appointment.

SPAIN.

Interesting Proceedings in the Spanish Constituent Cortes.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the Constituent Cortes the proceedings on the occasion of the passage of the vote of thanks to the Provisional Ministry were very interesting. The Ministers explained their action toward the religious orders and the Church. It was stated that the Jesuit College of St. Vincente was suppressed because its members were engaged in a conspiracy against the Government, and three of them were accomplices in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos. The orders directing the civil authorities to take charge of certain articles of church property were also explained, and justified on the ground that the proceedings of the Clerical Party demanded the interference of the Government to preserve objects of art in the churches.

When the result of the division was announced, Gen. SERRANO rose to speak, and was greeted with prolonged cheers. He made a temperate and tranquilizing speech, advising the minority to pursue a policy of conciliation in view of the firmly-rooted and inexorable principles held to by the majority of the Cortes. As for himself, he promised them loyalty, patriotism and abnegation.

The vote in the Cortes thanking the retiring Provisional Government, and authorizing Marshal SERRANO to form a new Ministry, stood as follows: For, 190; against, 62.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Investigation Relative to the Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, an inquiry was made as to whether the usual legal investigation before pardon had been made in the cases of the Fenian convicts recently released from prison. Mr. FORTESCUE replied that what investigation the Government had made was quite sufficient, as these cases differed from ordinary commutations of sentence.

In reply to a question, Mr. MOWER said the negotiations for a settlement between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada were still pending, and it was undesirable to make any statements as to the prospect of building a telegraph line through the Territories of the Company to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, until a complete adjustment was reached.

In reply to a request of Mr. TORRENS for information, Mr. OTWAY stated that the Government had received no authentic advices of the rejection of the *Alabama* Convention by the United States; nor had it any information whatever in regard to the ratification of the naturalization protocol.

Mr. Wright Favors the Ocean Penny Postage System.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. BRIGHT made a speech at the banquet of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, in which he urged the importance and necessity of adopting the system of ocean penny postage.

NORTH GERMANY.

The North German Parliament—The Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The North German Parliament meets on the 1st of March.

The Prussian Diet closes its sessions on the 6th.

BELGIUM.

The Government and Foreign Railways.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Belgian Government has prohibited the granting of concessions to foreign railway corporations without its sanction.

Proceedings of the Social Science Association at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Social Science Association held a public session this evening at Chickering Hall. EDWARD ATKINSON, of this city, read a well-digested essay upon the high price of food. He claimed that the advance in the price of food since 1860 was over 50 per cent., while labor had advanced less than 30 per cent.; and the same relation would be found when reckoned on a gold basis. One of the remediable causes of this unjust proportion was bad legislation. The taxes of irredeemable money by the Government was one example. No nation is really prosperous whose increase in wealth does not benefit the laboring classes. Usury laws or monthly or petty tenure laws do not benefit the masses, but impede the prosperity of any nation. As it is now, all the improvements in machinery has only decreased the price of labor and increased the cost of products to the consumers. The duty on wool, hides, iron, steel, &c., had a very injurious effect upon the price of manufactured articles, and indirectly on the price of food. These duties injured both the laborer and the manufacturer. The price of goods depends on the cost of the article, adding the duty, and it is the laboring man who must pay the additional price, which is higher in proportion than the increase of wages.

The speaker then proceeded to prove that the price of everything, including labor and food, was being raised by the duty, so benefit could come to the consumers of the article, upon which duty was assessed, while a duty on one article created advance as antagonism with others, and led to hostile legislation. He claimed that all protective tariffs were injurious, and advocated free trade with every country. The remedy for the high price of food was, in his opinion, to be found in withdrawing all legislative interference with exporting or importing merchandise.

The discussion was continued by PETER B. HOMER, who compared the condition of English laborers with that of American laborers. He having been associated with RICHARD COBDEN, he was acquainted with the tariffs of England, and he claimed that the laborer of England is in a better condition than the workman in America, because of the low tariffs levied by the Government.

Addresses were also made by Prof. J. CRAWS, of Boston, and others.

The hall was crowded, and at a late hour the discussion was again postponed to the next meeting.

The Case of Twitchell, the Philadelphia Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the case of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. DOLL, the Supreme Court in bane having received the record of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and having found no error, have refused to allow the special allocatur prayed for by his counsel.

Nominations by the Democratic Caucus of Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The following nominations were made by the Joint Democratic Caucus last night: For Keeper of the State Prison, DAVID HAMILTON, of Passaic; Inspectors of State Prison, First District, John H. Markly, of Cumberland; Second District, Irvin Davis, of Burlington; Third District, Thomas Rudderow, of Warren; Fourth District, Peter Smith, of Sussex; Fifth District, Michael Kinsella, of Hudson. State Directors, Camden and Amboy Railroad, Daniel Budd; Morris, Delaware and Raritan Canal, William Paterson, of Middlesex. State Librarian, Jeremiah Dalley, of Middlesex.

The joint meeting will not be held until next week, or the week after.

A New Office of the Undergraduate Department of Harvard College Established.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 25.

At an adjourned meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College to-day, Rev. E. E. HALE made a report for the Committee on the Duties of the President, closing with a resolution recommending the creation of a new officer for the Undergraduate Department, with a salary of not less than $4,000 per annum, who shall be one of the instructors of the College, a member of the College Faculty, and shall preside at the meetings in the absence of the President, who shall be responsible for the performance of all the ministerial and clerical duties now required of the President, including the official correspondence. When it is not assumed by him, and also for all the duties now intrusted to the Regent, and shall discharge such other duties in relation to the Undergraduate Department as the corporation may from time to time direct. The resolution was adopted.

Proceedings of the Illinois and Minnesota Legislatures.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The will of the late JONATHAN BURR has been found.

Mr. FULLER's Railroad Restriction bill was reported back in the Legislature, shorn of the objectionable features—the preventing of the granting of consolidation and excursion tickets.

At a ball in Posterburg, near Alton, Ill., give or six persons drank poisoned liquor, two of whom are reported this morning as having died.

The County Treasurer's safe at Minneapolis, Minn., was robbed of $1,800 in money and a lot of checks on Tuesday night.

Last evening the proposed Woman's Suffrage amendment to the Constitution was voted down in the Minnesota House of Assembly. The House also passed a bill removing the State capital to Kandiboji County, which act the Governor will probably veto.

Suicides in San Francisco—Emigration to the White Pine Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Lieut. JOHN G. SMALL and Capt. J. G. SCOTT, both in the Union service during the late war, have committed suicide in this city within two days.

Capitalists here are talking of a new overland mule graph line.

Dispatches from the White Pine mining district report very cold weather there of late. The mines are exceedingly rich, and a large emigration thither is certain in the Spring.

In the Nevada Legislature yesterday, a constitutional amendment permitting female suffrage was defeated in the Assembly by a vote of 27 to 21. An amendment striking out the word "white" was adopted by a vote of 24 to 14.

The Trial of James Grant at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the case of JAMES GRANT, on trial for the killing of H. RIVES POLLARD, several hundred citizens having been questioned, and only two found who had not formed an opinion on the case, the Sheriff was directed to summons citizens for the jury from Alexandria and Norfolk.

In the Circuit Court to-day a charter was granted to JOSEPH FINEGAN and other citizens of Georgia and Florida to build telegraph lines through and in Virginia, the capital stock not to exceed $1,000,000.

Five Men Supposed to be Drowned in the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 25.

On Friday last E. H. TOWER, formerly of this city, R. J. WILLIAMS, his son-in-law, of Monongahela City; WM. LARNELL, of Wooster, Ohio; BECKWITH SHANE, of Morgantown, and STOCKTON HERVEY, of Monongahela City, left Morgantown, Va., in a skiff for New-Geneva, Penn., and have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have been drowned, as a skiff has been found floating bottom upward and the hat of one of the party found with it.

A Murder Committed by a Colored Girl in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

A horrible crime has just come to light in this city. A negro girl, named LOUISA FIELDS, employed as a nurse in the family of J. E. MOSELY, became enraged at chastisement by Mrs. MOSELY, and carried out her threat of vengeance by causing Mrs. MOSELY's two-year-old boy to drink lye, which resulted in his death. The girl has been arrested and committed.

The Proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The House having receded from its amendments to the bill enforcing the thirteenth article of the State Constitution, it has received the Governor's signature and become a law. It differs from the bill vetoed last session, in making infractions a cause for civil action instead of criminal.

Catholic Church Troubles at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The trial of several leading members of the Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, for disturbing divine service on Sunday last, resulted in their acquittal, the jury being out but a few moments. The complaint was made by Bishop MCQUAIDE, and the appointee, Rev. Mr. KAVANAGH, who were ejected from the church on Sunday, the congregation refusing to listen to them.

The Inauguration of Mr. Senter as Governor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. SENTER, Speaker of the Senate, was to-day inaugurated Governor, in place of Gov. BROWNLOW, resigned, in presence of a convention of both branches of the Legislature, and a large number of spectators.

His address foreshadowed no policy for the future.

The Death of a Freedmen Mason at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 25.

Rev. CHARLES H. PLATT, Rector of Christ Church (Episcopal) in this city, and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State of New-York, Grand Chaplain of the Royal Arch Masons of New-York, and Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of the State, died at his residence in this city this morning.

Failure of a Philadelphia Commission House.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

MOORHEAD & CO., produce commission merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are $100,000.

The Election of Arkansas to be Sustained.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 25.

A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche* says that the House yesterday passed the Enkinz bill, which outlaws everybody belonging to the Enkinz Klan who does not voluntarily withdraw from the organization. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate.

Billiard Match Between Foley and Brawley in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The fourth game of billiards for $1,000, 1,000 points, was won by FOLEY, of Chicago, against FRAWLEY, of Cleveland, by 280 points, last night.

Trial of David H. Carpenter for Murder.

BELMONT, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The trial of DAVID H. CARPENTER for the murder of his brother, commenced here to-day. Attorney-General CRANMER appears for the people, and A. P. LANNING for the prisoner.

Nominations by the Vermont State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the State Convention held here to-day the following ticket for Council of Censors was put in nomination: Henry Lamb, J. R. Hubbard, Jonathan Root, William Harmon, H. W. French, Jasper Rand, H. H. Powers, Timothy P. Redfield, John B. Cleveland, C. C. Dewey, Charles Reid, Charles R. Field and J. W. Colburn.

ALBANY.

State Aid to Railroads—Revival of the Broadway Railroad Scheme—A Sly Job—The Tenure-of-Office Act—News Abroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1869.

From the first day of the session petitions from various parts of the State asking for State aid in the construction of railroads, and bills are now pending before the Legislature appropriating money to the following roads: Albany and Susquehanna Road, $100,000; Flatbush and Whitehall Road, $125,000; Johnstown and Fulton Road, $75,000; extension of the same, $75,000; Black River extension from Leyville to Carthage, $120,000; Bills granting aid to the following roads will be presented in case the general bill introduced by Mr. CRANE should fail to pass: Buffalo and Washington Road, $200,000; Rondout and Oswego Road, $600,000; Schenectady and Northern New-York, $600,000. The total amount of the appropriations provided for in these bills is $3,345,000. Other roads besides those above named will doubtless apply for aid unless the general bill before mentioned should become a law. This general bill is intended to obviate the necessity of so much special legislation, and to equalize the distribution of State aid to railroads.

It provides that whenever any railroad company shall organize under the general law, and within six years from the passage of the act complete and put in running order twenty or more consecutive miles of railroad in any part of the State, the said company shall receive from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, $4,000 per mile for each mile so constructed, to be paid on the certificate of the State Engineer and Surveyor that the road is in good running order. In order to realize the benefits of this act, the bill provides that a tax of three-fourths of a mill on each dollar of the real and personal property of the State, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be levied annually for the ensuing twenty years commencing on the 1st of October, 1869 and 1870.

It is the general opinion that this General Railroad Aid bill will pass the present Legislature. There is such a community of interest in its favor that it will be next to impossible to defeat it, and even if the Governor were to interpose his veto, the chances are that it would be overridden by a two-thirds vote. Should the bill pass, the following railroads will probably come in for a share of its benefits during the next two years:

New-York and Midland Road, 90 miles, $900,000; Lake Ontario Shore Road, 140 miles, $600,000; Rondout and Oswego Road, 100 miles, $600,000; Southern Central Road, 90 miles, $600,000; Buffalo and Washington Road, 80 miles, $600,000; Syracuse and Northern Railroad, 70 miles, $420,000; Syracuse and Chenango Valley Road, 40 miles, $240,000; Syracuse and Northern Road, 40 miles, $240,000; Lowville Extension, 15 miles, $90,000; Pinkham's and Whitehall Road, 40 miles, $240,000; Walkill Valley Road, 22 miles, $66,000; Cherry Valley Road, 21 miles, $84,000; Monticello and Port Jervis Road, 18 miles, $54,000; Gloversville and Fort Jervis Road, 18 miles, $54,000; St. Lawrence County Road, 22 miles, $132,000; Schenectady and Northern Road, 30 miles, $120,000. Total, 90 miles—$3,336,000.

There may be other roads projected that would avail themselves of the benefits of the bill, but these above named are pretty certain to build the number of miles designated during the next two years.

REVIVAL OF THE BROADWAY RAILROAD SCHEME.

The present Legislature, like its predecessors, is not lacking in schemes for facilitating locomotion in New-York City. There are ten or a dozen Metropolitan railroad bills already in, and more expected. Some of the bills are new, some are old; some are for underground, some for elevated and some for surface roads. Among the most prominent of the schemes for surface roads is the revival of the Broadway horse railroad, which has been so many times before the Legislature, and so many times failed. The bill introduced this year by Senator GENET, is reported to be backed by the combined influence and capital of the Tammany ring, and a desperate effort is to be made to push it through the Legislature. Doubts have been expressed in some quarters whether Gov. HOFFMAN would sign such an unpopular measure, even if it were to pass, but it is not likely that the ring have undertaken a job of this kind without knowing how it is to end. The Governor has a fair share of personal honesty as a politician, and is disposed to do the right thing on the average; but he is not likely to refuse his signature to a bill that will put a million dollars into the pockets of the men who have put him where he is. And besides, a Broadway railroad will soon become an absolute necessity, unless some mode of steam communication, either overground or underground, is specially devised and put in operation between the lower and upper end of the City. Knowing this fact, the promoters of the Broadway scheme will do all in their power to prevent the passage of any bill for a steam railway, unless it be such an one as will prove utterly impracticable, and sure not to be built, like the Central Underground Road, chartered last year, which proved a failure and forfeited its charter, as those who were chiefly instrumental in securing the passage expected and desired. There are, however, one or two bills for an underground road before the present Legislature that are not impracticable, but they will require all the money for their construction that is available, without leaving the necessary margin for distribution in the lobby. And here is where the Broadway road will have the advantage, and a great advantage it is, as previous legislation has shown. Whether it will prove sufficient to carry the measure remains to be seen, but it is generally conceded that the Broadway Railroad has "more money in it" than any other speculative scheme before the present Legislature, and its progress will be watched with interest. The bill, as submitted this year, authorizes the laying of a track in the following streets:

Commencing at South Ferry, 44 feet of Whitehall-street, running along latter and Broadway to upper side of Bowling-Green; thence along Broadway to Union-square, on each side, to and by Fourth-avenue, Seventeenth-street and 4th or Lexington-avenue to its northwesterly termination, with branches along both Seventy-second and One Hundred and Tenth-streets, to Central Park, and along Broadway, Fifth-avenue, Bowling-Green, along former and State and Whitehall-streets to South Ferry. Said grantees may connect with the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Company at west side of Union-square, and agree for use of their road above Fourth-street.

The corporations named in the bill are the following, most of whom are "dummies," representing members of the ring who do not choose to appear in person:

John Murphy, Wm. Hayes, Jr., Joseph C. Jennings, Henry Lane, Jr., Jacob Sharp, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., H. Ely, Alfred Wood, Josiah W. Baldwin, Edwin Morgan, Adam Gurne, James H. Burns, Henry Vandewater, Bernard Kelley, James Coggswell, Edwin J. Benson, Edwin Martindale, James Moorehead and James Bell.

A FLY JOB.

There is a bill before the Assembly Committee on Roads and Bridges, which I understand the Committee have decided to report favorably, bearing the innocent title of "An act to confirm the official acts of the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of Westchester and New-York." Now these "official acts" are nothing less than the granting to the Morrisania and Fordham Railroad a right to lay down a track and run cars over the new Harlem Bridge. The people who travel across that bridge will probably have a word to say about it.

Another batch of notaries were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session to-day.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly the bill allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf was reached, in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading without opposition.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses to adjourn to-morrow till the 6th of March.

There was another hearing before the Committee on Internal Affairs this morning, on the proposed amendments to the Metropolitan Excise law. The Committee will not report till after the vacation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Assembly Committee on Cities this evening reported favorably the bill to reorganize the Fire Department of Brooklyn after the model of the New-York Fire Department. It authorizes the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner to appoint four Commissioners, with salaries of $5,000 each, who are to take possession of all the property, make all the appointments and have exclusive management of the Fire Department. The same Committee also reported favorably a bill prohibiting the Comptroller from leasing any stand in any of the public markets of New-York to non-residents, the object being to exclude Jerseymen. On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the bill introduced by him yesterday appointing Commissioners to buy out, consolidate and run steam railroads in the City of New-York, the proceeds thereof to go into the public Treasury, was taken out of the Railroad Committee and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. DAVIS complains that the Railroad Committee, of which he is a Member, would not extend to him the courtesy of a favorable report, or even a respectful consideration of his bantling, but unceremoniously kicked it under the table. The other members of the Committee say that the fundamental principle of the bill is wrong, and in half a dozen years, at the rate of progress now made in the matter of building and running railroads, it might with equal propriety run public baths, and with much greater propriety build a gas-house, and then proceed to its citizens farms the worst species of swindling to which they are subject.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this evening, at which it was agreed that they should vote in a body for the resolution asking our Senators in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. An amendment, however, is to be inserted, indorsing the propriety of the law under the circumstances existing at the time it was enacted.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the East Side Savings Bank of Rochester. Establishing the office of Receiver of Taxes in New-Rochelle. Providing for the payment of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard. Regulating the organization of savings institutions. Providing for the submission of the amended Constitution to the electors of the State; the bill proposes to submit the Constitution at the next general election. Amending the charter of the Village of Fulton, Mo. Amending the charter of the International Insurance Company. To amend the act authorizing the Life Insurance Company to make deposits of securities in the Insurance Department; also, to provide receivers for said Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALE—Authorizing certain railroad companies to hold real estate; also, for the relief of canal contractors JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE and LEWIS H. EATON.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To exempt discharged soldiers and sailors from military service.

By Mr. JEAN PATTEN—To increase the powers of Commissioners of Excise, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MORTON—For a better protection of persons traveling in Fourth-avenue.

By Mr. NORTON—In relation to salaries and pay of officers, firemen and employees of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Firemen, privates, drivers and stokers to receive $1,200 a year; engineers of steamers, $1,300; assistant foremen, $1,400; foremen, $1,600; district engineers, $2,200; assistant engineer, $2,000; chief engineer, $5,000; superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph, $3,000; secretary to the board, $1,500; bell ringers and linemen, $1,200; telegraph batterymen, $1,000, such pay to commence on the 1st of May and continue till said is par; authorizing the appointment of a President *pro tempore* of the Metropolitan Police.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the town of Bainbridge to purchase the bridge over the Susquehanna River. Authorizing the town of Greenville, Washington County, to hold a Criminal Justice of the Peace. Amending the charter of the Syracuse and Fayetteville Railroad. In relation to evidence in criminal cases. Facilitating trial of indictments; for the relief of the Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company. Amending the act providing for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies. Amending the act relative to supplying vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in the towns of the State. To amend the charter of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. To amend the charter of the Village of Cattaraugus. To provide for the drainage of lands in Richmond County.

Mr. HUBBARD called up his resolution requesting our Congressmen to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill.

Mr. MORGAN moved to amend that the Legislature is not opposed to the principle embodied in the resolution. Lost—10 to 14.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to table the resolutions. Lost—6 to 19.

The resolution was discussed at length, favored by Messrs. HALE, NICHOLS, HUBBARD and BEACH, and opposed by Messrs. O'DONNELL, MORGAN, KENNEDY and PARKER.

Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the construction of a road and bridge across Huntington Harbor, Suffolk County. Confirming the organization of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad Company. Repealing the act authorizing the Rochester, Lockport and Rochester County Railroad Company to lease or sell real estate. Amending the act confirming the proceedings of the Supervisors of Montgomery County. Relating to the support of the poor. In relation to draining swamp lands in Seneca County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD—Amending the act relative to bonding towns in Jefferson County for the Utica and Black River Railroad.

By Mr. FIELD—Chartering the Stuyvesant Savings Bank.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Closing Floode-alley, Brooklyn.

By Mr. SUMNERS—Authorizing the construction of a railroad from New-Brighton to Onondaga Valley.

By Mr. JACOBS—Relative to justices of Sessions in Kings County.

By Mr. MOSELY—Relative to savings banks and institutions.

By Mr. DAVIS—Amending the charter of the Seaman's Home for the Aged in New-York.

By Mr. G. FRANCIS—Enabling aliens to hold and devise real estate in this State.

A joint resolution was received from the Senate to adjourn from Friday, Feb. 26, to March 6, at 12:30 P. M. The resolution was concurred in.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up Mr. JACOBS' resolution requesting our Congressmen to vote for the Tenure-of-Office bill.

Mr. HUBBARD moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the charter of Flushing; also of Valatie, Columbia County; also of Cooperstown; also to provide for laying certain streets in Flushing.

Amending the charter of the Peoples' Savings Bank of New-York; also, of the German Savings Bank, New-York.

To reorganize the Fire Department of the City of Brooklyn.

Chartering the Bridgeville Savings Bank.

Relative to the New-York Savings Bank.

To regulate the sale of leaf tobacco in New-York.

To open Flatbush-avenue.

In relation to the piers of Hell Gate.

To amend the charter of the Young Men's Association of the City of Brooklyn.

To confirm the official acts of the Supervisors of New-York and Westchester.

To alter the Commissioner's map of Brooklyn in the laying out of Union-avenue.

To amend the charter of Brooklyn in regard to the fire limits of the City of Brooklyn.

Tuesday the next session for a Special Police to regulate the leasing of stands and stalls in the public markets of New-York.

Amending the charter of Elmira, N. Y.

To enable the New-York Elevator Company to complete its organization.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Continuing Fifth-avenue, City of Brooklyn, to Atlantic-avenue.

Conferring certain additional powers upon the University of the City of New-York.

To amend the act establishing fire limits and for the more effectual prevention of fires in Brooklyn, passed in 1866.

For the relief of HIRAM WEEKS.

Mr. RAY moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the resolution to reduce the toll on coal going from tide-water, which was carried by a vote of 79 to 30.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend, recommending the alteration of the tariff laws so as to admit coal used for domestic purposes free of duty, which was carried.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the Canal Board be recommended to reduce the tolls on flour, wheat, corn and rye going East.

Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, which left Havre Feb. 11 and Brest Feb. 12, reached this port yesterday. Capt. SURMONT has our thanks for late Paris papers, which are later by two days than those already at hand.

The Ministry of War has just organized the list of troops destined to compose the Camp of Chalons this year, and the necessary orders will be immediately sent to the Generals who command territorial divisions. The troops are to arrive in the first days of April, and, in order to accustom the men to marching, the infantry will proceed on foot from the place of garrison to the camp.

In relation to the alleged attempt at poisoning in Paris, particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the *Droit* newspaper says: "Very little doubt is now entertained that the bonbons which have played so important a part in the mysterious Rochefourcault affair contained no poison whatever. If so, the examining Judge will probably declare that there are no grounds for a prosecution."

The King of the Belgians had returned to the

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is put up in pleasant, economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salerooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Williams will Testify to the Efficacy of

DALLEY'S Magical Pain Extractor in curing piles, sores, burns, bruises, cuts, and old sores. It relieves falls. Relieves the most intense pain in a few minutes, and always heals without a scar; 25 cents.

To Life Insurance Men.

A Life Company, over two years old, wants a man of undoubted experience and character as General or Vice-President. A gentleman in the business and a good salary will be given.

All communications strictly confidential. Address, with name, references and present position, box 6,027, P. O. PACKLER, Consulting Actuary, No. 160 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The Largest is not Always the Best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New-England, will also be found one of the best. Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and its weakness; 50 cents per box. Sold by druggists. S. G. WELLING.

Brokaw Brothers' Great Clothing Emporium; gents and boys; wholesale and retail. Opposite Cooper Institute.

Ladies Hooking at the Different Hosiery and wishing for the best, will find it at HILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

All Corns, or Difficulties upon the Feet, successfully treated by Dr. R. E. WESTERVELT, No. 681 Broadway, between 34th and 35th-sts.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HICKS.—In the City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Dr. Henry R. Clinton, Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK BROWN, of Waterford, Eng., to Miss ANNA VICTORIA HICKS, of St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. On the same day they sailed in the steamship *Henry Chauncey* for their new home in Oregon.

CAMPION—OUTWATER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, at the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. D. Wilson, WM. R. CAMPION, of Mt. Holly, N. J., to Miss EMILY J. OUTWATER, daughter of Thomas Outwater, of this City. No cards.

DAWSON—BRUSH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. T. J. DAWSON, of New-York, to MAMIE L., daughter of Wm. A. Brush, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BETTS.—In Newburg, N. C., on Thursday, Feb. 25, J. HENRY BETTS, Jr., in the 19th year of his age, eldest son of Jno. S. and Fanny B. Betts, of this City.

His remains will be interred on Monday, March 1, at 2 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Norwich, Conn., in the family burying ground. Yonkie Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GLOVER.—At his residence, Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, JOHN GLOVER, late of this City, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place at Fairfield on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, on arrival of the 11½ train from New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Express train leaving New-York at 9 P. M. stops at Fairfield.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, Mrs. ARABELLA GRAHAM, relict of James Graham.

Her relatives and friends and those of her sons-in-law, Henry Lieberman and Samuel S. Wood, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Lieberman, No. 1 Hamilton-place, 32d-st. and 7th-av., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

HUGHES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, CATHERINE LOUISE, only child of EDWARD G. and MARY HUGHES.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 9 Lafayette-pl., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

HOWES.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 25, 1869, at the residence of her son, George Howes, No. 46 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, ANNA HOWES, in the 84th year of her age, relict of the late Capt. Paul Howes.

Her remains will be taken to South Yarmouth, Mass., for interment this day (Friday), the 26th inst.

PILCHER.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 22, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John W. Cox, ISABELLA C. PILCHER.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the House of Prayer, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

RISTON.—At Philadelphia, on Monday morning, Feb. 22, Mrs. MARGARET BISTON, widow of the late George B. Riston, of this City.

TOWNSEND.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Thursday morning, Feb. 25, Rev. C. G. TOWNSEND, missionary, aged 42 years.

"I will follow thy righteousness; appear as the light, and thy just judgment as the noonday."

TODD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, MARY C., wife of Thos. W. Todd, and daughter of Paul A. Curtis.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, 4th-st., between 2d and 3d-aves., this (Friday) afternoon, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock. Relatives will meet at the late residence, No. 44 East 12th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WATKINS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, ANN, wife of William S. Watkins, aged 70 years.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 214 East 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

WILLARD.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 24, after a short illness, MAGGIE C., wife of George Willard.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. Robert Bailey, No. 214 6th-av., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Is the only medicine that will cure real consumption. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is the only medicine that will heal diseased lungs.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will drive on to the death of the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, assists disease, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that cause the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of nine-tenths of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the liver the sometimes yellow and sometimes too large, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder-blade, feeling sometimes very restless and at other times drowsy; food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind; these symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so situated, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his danger the lungs are a mass of decay, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contract any system, nor anything else that does not contract any system, nor anything else that does not contract any system.

It acts as a tonic, stirs up the gastric juice of the stomach, causes healthy digestion, creates a healthy circulation of the blood. This is the reason why it effects such wonderful cures in consumption, when all appears to be hopeless. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, or occasionally; and when the bowels are costive, MRS. SAMPLE, and the pills to be used, as the health's box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills is required.

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 15 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 2, to give advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the patient must be there from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

He then gives the various instruments, but rates the prices of those who cannot afford to pay. Dr. SCHENCK is the only physician in the United States who has not raised his prices since the commencement of the war. Every other article has increased in price, but Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are the same as all times as when he first introduced them to the public. Consultation free, personally or by letter. Pamphlet of directions and advice sent free. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sold also wholesale and retail, by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 21 Fourth-av., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe by the Cunard steamship Java will close at this office on Wednesday, March 3, at 12 M., for Queenstown and Liverpool, and on Thursday at 12 M. for France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, via Southampton and Bremen. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FOR SALE.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, Times Office.

Collegiate & Commercial Institute, 49 and 51 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st. Boarding and day school for boys. Thorough instruction in English, Classical, Mathematical and Commercial branches. Circulars at the office, or at 49 Lexington-av.

Mme. M. C. Brown's Hair Restorer, No. 6 Union-sq., has no equal. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Indian Vegetable Pills are the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Impure Blood, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, B

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 440 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

36 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 2 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 13 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 78 State-st., Boston.

Make Advances on American securities and cash compels in the United States or England, and buy and sell Gold and Silver. Circular Notes issued.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 9th day of July, 1868, and in accordance with a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to subscribe, the 20,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares as held at that time, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining 75 when-ever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying $25 in cash on account of bill-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two shares, entitled to purchase or sell the number of their shares (shall be less, or a fraction of less).

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 20th days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869.

NOTE.—The coupons of 7s per cent. will be cashed as from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company of any change in their check to take the new scrip.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company, having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the particularly large amount of business to be done in the transfer of stock, the Directors have declared a dividend payable on and after the 20th inst., until the 15th of March next.

After the payment of the dividend on the 20th inst. the Stockholders are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the 1st inst. Coupons issued Dec. 15, 1868, also all coupons for the 20th inst., is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate" in which appropriate space is allowed for the insertion of the dividend and coupon payments, is being prepared, and notice will be given when the certificates will be ready.

E. D. WORMSER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved; that it was ordered that a special meeting of the Stockholders be called for the 15th day of March, 1869, at the Company's office in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of voting upon the question of ratifying said contract of consolidation; that the books of the Company be closed on the 1st day of March next, and that the Secretary give notice of said meeting by publication for thirty days in the Cleveland Herald, Toledo Blade and New-York Times.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. B. PAYNE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the Stockholders be called for the 15th day of March, 1869, at the office in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of voting upon the question of ratifying said contract of consolidation; that the books of the Company be closed on the 1st day of March next, and that the Secretary give notice of said meeting by publication for thirty days in the Cleveland Herald, Toledo Blade and New-York Times.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. B. PAYNE, President.

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By order of the Board of Directors.

H. B. PAYNE, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PEMBINA COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., NO. 52 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at their office on March 3 (WEDNESDAY) at 12 o'clock M.

ENO. H. WILDERLING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad, Second First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after said date, less Government tax, at the office of this bank to the banking house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 36 Nassau-st., New-York.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

E. L. MOUET, Treasurer.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company due on March first, will be paid on and after said date by the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

E. E. SMITH, President.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS,

COMPRISING THE

ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY

GRAND BOULEVARD,

7th and 10th Avs., 63d and 64th sts.,

AND ONLY 600 FEET DISTANT FROM THE

CENTRAL PARK,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

Under the direction of Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and CLARENCE S. BROWN.

TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:

Seventy per centum remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, PAYABLE AT ANY TIME. Deeds to be taken on the 6th of May. Parties taking title BEFORE the 6th of May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th of May.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

DESCRIPTIVE MAPS at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and at the office of LEWIS B. BROWN, Esq., No. 55 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
11TH-AV., 3D AND 9TH STS.,
NEAR THE NEW RIVERSIDE PARK
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. Will sell at auction,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:

THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising almost the entire block bounded by
The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 72d and 74th sts;
and
FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES,
Comprising the entire front on north side of
74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.

This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage at the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Sebastian Haizlip, deceased.

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the three-story brick building thereon, situate on the south-west corner of Broadway and 10th-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by Mathews, who has occupied the same in most substantial manner for business purposes. The walls are four feet thick. It is now rented as a hotel, with the lease of which agents will not overwhelm, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purposes it is now occupied. Lot 21 feet 6 inches on Broadway, and 100 feet on 10th-st.

Terms of sale liberal. Maps and full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Catherine A. Dunning, deceased.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The four-story dwelling with stores and lot of ground No. 12 Washington-square, and No. 1 Grove-st., running through to No. 2 Bleecker-st., being 21 feet 6 inches front on Washington-square, running from Grove-st. 100 feet 6 inches deep on the westerly side, and being 21 feet 6 inches on the rear of the lot.

SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE-STS.—The four-story brick store and lot of ground No. 27 South William and No. 1 Stone-st., being 20 feet 6 inches front on South William-st., running through from street to street 100 feet deep, and 20 feet 6 inches on the rear of the lot.

SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE-STS.—The four-story brick store and lot of ground No. 29 South William and No. 2 Stone-st., being 20 feet 6 inches front on South William-st., running through from street to street 100 feet deep, and 20 feet 6 inches on the rear of the lot, the entire block being 19 feet on Stone-st., 27 feet 3 inches on South William-st., 20 feet on the easterly side, by 96 feet 6 inches on the westerly side. Maps and full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON IRVING-PLACE, BEACON, WATER AND EAST 20TH-STS.

P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Daniel P. Lord, executor.

IRVING-PLACE.—The two four-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Irving-place, each 20ft. 6in. front by 100ft. deep; lease 21 years, with modern improvements. Lots each 20ft. 6in. front.

BEACON-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 4, on the north-east side, near Irving-place; house 20ft. 6in. front; lot 20ft. 6in. front.

BEACON-ST.—The three-story stable and basement brick house and lot, No. 3, on the south-west side, opposite Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot; house 20ft. 6in. front; lot 27ft. 3in. front.

WATER-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 164, on the south-west side, near Peck-slip, and 20ft. 6in. front; lot 20ft. 6in. front.

During sale, stores 164 and 164½ will be rented, and lot 17.10 on 3 feet.

Possession of all the above on May 1, 1869.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five or seven years as seven per cent.

Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES CASSETY, Auctioneer.—Office 315 Washington-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Clinton-place, 6th-st., near Broadway. Sale positive, as the occupant must immediately sail THIS AFTERNOON for LIVERPOOL. (London at 1 o'clock.) On the catalogue sale at 10 o'clock precisely: Elegant parlor and chamber furniture, made over the richest damasks; elegant with French plate mirrors, rosewood pianos by Worcester & Emerson, rosewood pianos by Steinway & Sons, rosewood marble-top parlor suites, rosewood and walnut chamber suites, fine bedding, dining and kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES CASSETY is now prepared, and will give special attention to the sale of PROPERTY at sales of furniture at private residences; 15 years' experience; best of references; prompt returns; moderate charges. Cash advanced on every description of merchandise.

HENRY H. SAGE, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. SAGE & MINER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, blankets, &c.; dining table and chairs, crockery, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated the 23rd day of February, in the 93d year of the Independence of the United States of America, made in the cause wherein JAMES BROWN, EDWARD W. COLLINS, WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part, PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN T. MASON, Survivor of the Merchants' Bank of New-York, of the third part, are (or the purpose of obtaining relief and for the benefit of the creditors of the said JAMES BROWN and EDWARD W. COLLINS, composing the late firm of BROWN, COLLINS & CO., and of the outstanding balance of CLARK, CLARK & CO., and others interested in the said firm of BROWN, COLLINS & CO., and the said JAMES BROWN, individually, and for the benefit of such creditors of the said JAMES BROWN as may come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit, and all other creditors of the said JAMES BROWN, individually, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, all of the premises described in the said decree as the property of the said JAMES BROWN, individually, and as the property of the said late firm of BROWN, COLLINS & CO., and

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surgent.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE.....DAUPH....SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American and travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SAMARIA.....Mar. 3 | CHINA.....Mar. 24
AUSTRALIAN...Mar. 10 | CUBA.....Mar. 31
EUROPA.....Mar. 17 | SCOTIA.....April 7

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$100 | Steerage Cabin.....$60
Cabin to Paris.....$145 | Steerage.....$30

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading to Bristol, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO.....Feb. 28 | TRIPOLI.....Mar. 10
TARIFA.....Mar. 4 | PALMYRA.....Mar. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
Gold.....Currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 15 o'clock, noon.

INDIA.....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 20
CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27
IOWA.....Mar. 13 | ANGLIA.....April 3

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For freight, passage or any other information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River.

COLORADO.....March 3, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....March 17, at 3 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....March 31, at 3 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FORBES, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

For Liverpool on Queenstown: Cabin, $100, Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The regular line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100	Steerage.....$30 and $35
To London.....115	To London.....40 and 45
To Paris.....115	To Paris.....45 and 47
Halifax.....20	Halifax.....$15
St. John's, N. F., by [illegible]	St. John's, N. F., by [illegible] 30

Branch Steamer.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons coming to this country for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$300	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon on

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST DAY OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

MARCH 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. West.

Steamer leaving Hankow connects closely with steamer leaving Shanghai for Nagasaki, touching at Nagasaki, leaving San Francisco April 2, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY. It will be taken at reduced rates. Special attention given to collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinkelpaugh, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Sloguin, March 23.

The above splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers
CLIFFORD, Capt. Pendleton.....March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Drakes.....March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

THE ATLANTIC AND FLORIDA STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid side-wheel steamer

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, Feb. 25,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Office, No. 56 Broadway.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 32 West-st.
Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $30.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLUMBIA, Capt. J. Van Sice.....March 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene.....March 11
MORRO CASTLE, R. Adams, via Nassau....March 18

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

FLAG, Capt. Hoffman,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Fernandina, Jacksonville, Palatka and Enterprise. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through tickets and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other route.

Bills of lading signed for connecting steamers for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA.

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship

QUAKER CITY,
Capt. ELLIS,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 28 North River, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Port Lavaca and Corpus Christi, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE OCEAN WELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27
CORTES, Nelson.....SATURDAY, March 6

Freight rates low. For passage, first cabin or second cabin rates. For passage, first cabin or second class, or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PASSPORT, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

REGULAR LINE.—For fast and favorite steamship MAGNOLIA, Crowell, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $25. Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, CRAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The responsible A1 bark [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with additions can be made very desirable.

The village of Ridgefield is considered by many one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above the water, and possesses all the advantages of mountain inland pleasure, the purity of the atmosphere, and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze, subsequent upon its elevated position.

In contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a permanent Summer residence.

Apply to E. T. HAWLEY, No. 37 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

A VOID HIGH RENTS.

The cheapest, safest and best investment, within 30 miles of New-York; for sale, at Hoboken, within five to ten minutes' walk of the ferry,

$50 BUILDING LOTS.

Price $200 to $1,000. Terms easy. Apply at
SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency,
No. 21 Newark-st.,
Hoboken, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Two lots of about 2 acres each, eligibly situated on the Harlem River, one of which is a desirable corner lots to be leased in this city; price 10%; terms easy. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, No. 21 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish cottage and barn, with about 3 acres of land, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Pelham Railroad depot. Will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.

HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 45 and 46 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PROSPECTION ON LONG Island, less than 45 minutes from this City, of 5, 10, 15, 17 and 36 acres each, having splendid shores and water fronts, with most extensive and unequaled water views; very near railroad station; some with house; house modern, with every convenience; will sell with land, grass-house, ice-house, &c. Fine stables, carriage-house, barn, and with great abundance of fruit, grapes and trees, everything in the most thorough and perfect condition, requiring no outlay nor attention whatsoever, and for the prices below their actual value. Call on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

E. A. WEBSTER,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BABYlon, L. I.—For sale, sixty-six acres, mostly cleared, fronting on the South side, Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a minute of the railroad depot. Will sell on exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 158 Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR New-York City or Brooklyn property, about 12 miles from the City Hall, a dwelling house, Grand Central Station, and just above Sing Sing, on the east bank of the Hudson River, affording fine sites for several private residences, with a magnificent prospect of river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE H. GRANNISS or JAMES TAYLOR, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF NEARLY FIVE Acres, well situated at Marlborough, N. Y., just above Newburg, on the Hudson River, about half a mile from depot of the Erie Railway, with barn and stable for two horses, all in excellent order; price $3,500. For further particulars address Box No. 1,878 New-York Post Office, or call on HINSDALE & PATTERSON, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A MAGnificent country seat for sale; five minutes' walk from depot; fine large house, and nine acres of land, replete with every convenience; gas and water all through the house; finely located on an eminence. Price $30,000. For full particulars apply to SIDNEY BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, 2 to 3 and 5 to 6 P. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated; fine trees, fruit and shade. Also, business seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, 2 to 3 and 5 to 6 P. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—A Hotel for sale, furnished or unfurnished. This is a good, first-class house, and a paying business. It is offered in consequence of the death of the proprietor. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of SIMEON SIMMONS, Executor, No. 8 Ferry-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 10th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE, EACH-ton, the elegant country seat of Mr. J. A. Swetzer, with 18 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

SING SING.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT country seat of Mrs. Ralph Patten, with 12 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

AT NORTH NEWBURGH—FOR SALE, the elegant country seat of Mr. Henry Hall, with all the modern conveniences, and twenty acres of land. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THREE RIDES! THREE RIDES!

Over the Brooklyn railroads; all who will inspect a particular examination of the 250 splendid lots in the DURYEA FARM at East New-York, to be sold absolutely at auction without regard to limit or price by JOHNSON & MILLER, at office, on SATURDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock. Such an opportunity to purchase has not been afforded before—it may not occur again. A person will be on the ground daily to show the property. Maps and tickets are now ready at 58 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 137 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR BRIdge-st., on the brow of a hill, in South Brooklyn, a beautiful three-story house and lot, with French roof containing all the modern improvements, and built by day's work in the best manner of Gothic design, with side entrance, hall 6 feet wide, parlor 15 feet deep, painted and decorated in elegant style, without regard to cost, at an expense of nearly $4,000, and is in perfect order; the location is unsurpassed and commands a view of the harbor and shipping; possession will be given the 1st of May; terms liberal. For permits and full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, on Washington-st., near Lafayette; convenient to Prospect Park; grounds handsomely laid out with shrubbery, &c.; house 2½ stories high, wallscoated to second story, and contains every modern improvement, including billiard-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, and burglar alarm; the brick stable on rear, to fit to Hamilton-av. Apply to Box No. 1,842 Post Office, or inquire at WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st., or No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THREE FIVE-story brown-stone houses, all modern improvements, in Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, in the centre of the most beautiful part of the city; also 28 acres of high land, laid out and ornamented by the Prospect Park Commissioners and under their control. This location cannot be surpassed by any in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to 191 Nassau-st., New-York. House in Clark, 1st block east of Fulton-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Price $62,000. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN EL egant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 30 feet, with extension, 12x12, and 100 ft. ground containing all the modern improvements; in a good neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, DeKalb-av., second house east of Classon-av., or to 21 Broadway, room 30. Also, an Hallet & Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock stores Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—WITH A FRENCH family, furnished rooms for gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen; accommodation for home-keeping or gentlemen if required. J. J. BURNIERS, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

**A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired, at No. 106 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. No moving in May.

NO. 142 EAST 31ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—A large and elegantly furnished room on second floor, to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with or without board.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

**A FEW MECHANICS CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good board; also man and wife, at the old-established boarding-house, No. 248 East 16th-st. No moving in May.

NO. 21 EAST 18TH-ST.—ONE LARGE front room on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a small room connecting, with good board.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE NEIGHborhood of 30th-st. and Madison-av. would rent a second floor and single room, unfurnished, to gentlemen. J. G. WINTER, Station F.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN and lady, (couple,) in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating terms, &c., T. N., Box No. 149 Times Office.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Parties wish to let three handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, or furnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 113 East 17th-st.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite and single, with board; private table if desired. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 (new number) Lexington-av.

NO. 26 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th ave.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

NO. 33 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—TO [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT at Highbridgeville, just above McGoonin's Dam, Bolton road, one and a half miles from the east Fordham depot, and twelve from Harlem depot; to be reached by the 2d, 3d, 4th and 9th av. cars, or steamers from Fulton Market slip; the grounds are handsomely laid out, fine gardens, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to
A. KEMP,
No. 109 Murray or No. 116 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON CLINTON-AV., FOR THREE Years, a stone front house, handsomely furnished, on the east side, fourth house south of Fulton-av., containing nine rooms, including six beds, coach-house and steamer, and stables on the rear on Hamilton-st.; all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 249 or No. 253 Court-st., Brooklyn. Stabling for two horses, if required.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, Hamilton basement, No. 205 42d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; has Croton water, laundry, bath-room, &c.; chandeliers, gas fixtures and pier glass, with rich cornice cornices to go with the house; admirably adapted for a physician or dentist, or for a private family. Apply for terms and permit to see the house to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four handsome villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or permanent residence; delightfully healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 28½ Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A first-class brick house, with 12 rooms and modern improvements, on the east bank of the Hudson, one mile from the depot at the New-York and Harlem Railroad; for further particulars address G. Box No. 11 Harlem-square, Hudson.

TO LET—IN NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A half hours' ride from the City, a neat cottage, with two acres of land, good barn and other outbuildings. Rent $200 per annum. Also, a convenient lot, No. 202 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN ten minutes' walk of the depot, a house containing eight rooms, water and gas, gock cellar and attic; rent $300 per year. For further particulars address G. W. K., Box No. 118 Times Office.

TO RENT—AT EVE, THE SUMMER RESIdence of the subscriber, partly furnished, 2 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; one mile from station and near the water. Also a span of horses for sale. S. P. NASH, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., within 7 cents of City fares. Nos. 3 and 4 Belmont-place; rent $40. Apply at No. 202 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly frescoed, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; price $425 per month. PENTZ & GUION, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, corner of Prospect, Institute and Ashland-sts., filled with boarders; a fine dairy route, and stock. Inquire at Tracy's hat store, No. 120 32d-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 600 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 28, 29 and 30 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier,
Times Office.

TO LET—NOS. 312 AND 314 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, a large store, 40 feet front, 90 feet deep; three large plate-glass windows. Either or both of the adjoining dwellings may be bought cheap, or store rented without to a good tenant. Also, two small brown-stone stores and dwellings on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 310 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or on premises.

FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES TO LET.—Five large and substantially-built store houses, on the corner of Water and Clinton sts., only one short block from the East River, and suitable for any business requiring room, or weight; rent, $15,000 per annum, for three or five years. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LOFTS AND HALF loft, having good light, with steam power if desired, in the first-class marble building, No. 75 John-st.; water, gas and all the modern conveniences; rent low; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to
W. N. DICKINSON & CO., No. 75 John-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, 59 Wall-st.

LOFTS OF NOS. 37 AND 39 NASSAU-st., to let, on reasonable terms, to a good tenant; we ill lighted; suitable for engravers, lithographers, or bank-note printing. Apply to JAS. T. POLHEMUS, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A part of ground on Twenty-fifth-st., between West and Washington-sts., 40x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—THE CELLAR, FIRST AND second floors, with upper lofts of building, No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 58 Nassau-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE FIRST floor and basement, No. 694, suitable for a store or gymnasium; size 25 by 100. Apply to T. J. COE & SON, Revere House, No. 600 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS rooms in the building of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, No. 154 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 10th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB KAPP and JOSEPH BERNHARD, doing business as CHARLES STURM, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscribers, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the said plaintiffs, at their office, at No. 111 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the twenty-fifth day of January, 1869, and eight dollars and sixty-eight cents, besides the costs of this action, &c.—Dated the 12th day of January, 1869.

R. F. KINSTEIN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 5 John-st.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of January, 1869.

R. F. KINSTEIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
No. 5 John-st.
1s23-1w16wF No. 49 William-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD F. MITCHELL, as executor, &c., of WILLIAM MITCHELL, executor of the last will of William B. Burrows, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARCHIBALD G. ROGERS, Edwin Hoyt, Charles A. Denny, Gilbert L. Beekman, Cornelia Colfax, John Lyon, Mary Ann Burrows, Caroline Berron, Alonzo Nash, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 3, 1868.

F. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 8th December last.

F. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
JAN. 20, 1869. No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
jan26-1w4wF

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York, and also of Mount Morris-square, Manhattan-place, and Fifth-avenue from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, and also of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Fifth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, all in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the Court will, on the first motion or application it may hear after the 20th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and will hear the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, thereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, and also of Mount Morris-square, all in the City of New-York, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements bounding the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Feb. 3, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
21 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs; the largest stock and lowest prices. 33, A. KLABER'S, Nos. 154 and 156 East 15th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, DECK Mantels, Marble Mantels, Tile and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 23d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 365 4th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, Inlaid designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 52 16th-av., near 51st-st. Mantels put up in the country.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROOKLYN ENAMELING WORKS for sale—In complete running order, including steam power, mills, machinery, tools, and everything necessary for carrying on a large amount of first-class business; lease or agreement with parties in the premises for four years. The main building (brick) 40 by 60ft., office, mill and coal shed adjoining. To parties desiring to continue the business, or for other manufacturing purposes, the above would offer a rare chance. On the premises, No. 64 and 66 John-st., near Bridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$10,000.—A PARTNER WANTED with this amount, in a wholesale jobbing house, established on Broadway and well known throughout the trade; profits large. To one willing to engage in an active and profitable business, and where his capital will be safe, this presents a rare opportunity. First-class references will be required and given. Address A. B. T., Box No. 119 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS, TWENTY years established, of a well-known first-class boot store at Chatham Square, in the village of Newtown, L. I., five minutes from railroad depot, 45 from New-York; lease, fixtures and good-will, together with an established wagon route, with horses, harness, &c. Stock at cost. Apply of SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 230 Front-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, an old-established country store, 20 years' standing, within 15 miles of the City; county seat; a profitable business; owner going out of trade; reason for selling, ill health of the owner. Parties of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

$20,000. CAPITAL WILL SECURE one-fourth active interest in an established heat furnace business in successful operation; others in the business. Also, a shed at a high price. Address IRON, Box No. 111 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR AND restaurant, splendidly located near Broadway, City Hall and new Court-house; with lease, stock and fixtures. Rooms, &c. Inquire at DAN. SANFORD'S, No. 96 Liberty-st.

VELOCIPEDE.—THE CELEBRATED VIctor Velocipede, with Ellis's improvements, can be seen at Nos. 128 and 130 Chambers-st. State rights for sale.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.—A GREAT reduction this week only; penmanship and bookkeeping; time unlimited; $20, reduced from $30; private instruction given; full success guaranteed to all, old and young. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
The reputed Penman of America.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited
Rev. W. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

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THE PURIM BALL.

The Last of the Great Masquerades—A Brilliant Carnival Scene—The Decorations, the Music and the Dancing—A Night of Festivity Unmarred by Augbt Unseemly.

Last among the great masquerades of the season comes the Purim Ball—last, and, this year, least, only in respect to the number of disreputable characters that attended it. In fact, the marked feature of the Purim Ball of the Academy of Music last night was the utter exclusion from it, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of all that class of improper persons that are wont to infest masquerades. To make it select was one of the chief aims of the managers. This was the aim, doubtless, of those who had charge of the other great masked balls of the season, but for some reason or other this seemed to be with the latter a pure impossibility, while with the former, on the contrary, it was simply a Purim possibility fully achieved. In short, while at every one of the previous masquerades at the Academy this season there have been figures on the floor whose appearance and demeanor were calculated to bring a blush to every honest cheek, at this one there was nothing to offend the sickliest of the most fastidious.

There was danger, after some of the exhibitions that have occurred on the floor of the Academy this Winter, that the respectable classes, whose support has made these things popular and prosperous in years past, would be deterred from attending them in future. The success of last night gives substantial evidence that a masquerade may be conducted with perfect propriety without detracting from the genuine enjoyment of all who attend it, and that there is no real difficulty, if those who have the conduct of the festivities are really earnest in the matter, in preventing an incursion of the *demi-monde*. The regulations for last evening's entertainment were simple and effective. In the first place, tickets were sold only to those who were known to members of the Committee. These were not transferable, and when the holders of them presented themselves at the doors, masks were removed, and the identity of the faces they had concealed was made manifest before their owners were permitted to enter. During the evening no return checks were issued, as every facility for the first-class entertainment of the guests was to be found within the building. After 12 o'clock no one was admitted into the building. These regulations were not unlike those of the previous masked balls, but owed their efficacy at this time to the efficiency of the directors: Solomon B. Solomon, President; Jacob S. Isaacs, Vice-President; Charles C. Allen, Treasurer; Solomon Weill, Leopold Reiss, Simon Schafer, Joseph Koch, Solomon Moses and Adolph L. Sanger, Secretaries.

The decorations of the Academy, last evening, were very simple and very beautiful. The fact is apparently more appreciated this year than in past seasons, that when an elegant building like the Academy is brilliantly lighted and filled with well-favored people in all manner of gorgeous costumes, there is little need of additional hangings on the walls, unless they be in the nature of those which last evening met the pained and over-dazzled eye of the dancer as he glanced upward from the floor of the stage. These consisted of clambering green vines on a trellis that over-arched the entire space from the front of the proscenium boxes to the picturesque rural scene at the back. The vines bore rich clusters of golden, silver and purple grapes, and all night were stirred "to the dancers dancing in time." Behind the vineyard was an enormous cask, supposed to contain a specimen of the vintage, and marked

1869.
TURIM WINE.

This was mounted on one of the most remarkable inventions of the age, for which MAXIMILIAN, who "did" the decorating, should immediately apply for a patent. It was nothing less than a five-wheeled velocipede, which, it will be observed, out-velocipedes the latest thing in that line that has been yet placed before the public by exactly one wheel. There were some ill-natured sneers present last night, who were disposed to question the utility of a fifth wheel to this or any other coach—who, because it did not move during the evening, pronounced this a decidedly slow coach, and to this unfeeling remark a gentleman disguised as a cockney proceeded deliberately to add, that "it was a question with him whether the inventor designed it for wheel or for whoa, but in his opinion there was quite as much of the latter as of the former about it." Astride of the barrel sat the colossal figure of a two-faced Bacchus. His duplicate physiognomy was doubtless designed to indicate that the God of Wine could scarcely give too much countenance to a scene like this. One face was that of the Carnival Prince of Arion, with an exceedingly merry expression, and surmounted by the Arion carnival cap. The other was that of a cupbearer, and above it was the carnival cap of the Hebrew. On either side of the cask were two other grotesque figures—the judges of the slow race, in which Bacchus as his five-wheeled velocipede endeavored in vain to overtake and get beyond the tendency to a proper degree of sobriety and general good, behavior. The prizes in the race, which were distinguished themselves.

Above all left of pas gave a warm welcome to all in the two words that flamed brightly from them, "Merry Purim!" and near these jets was yet another set of jets forming an ingenious anagram, in which were all the letters of the same two words arranged altogether, framed by an immense monogram covered all the stage, was simply magnificent and magnificently simple. It is true, that in view of the eventful story of Queen Esther, Mordecai and the wicked Haman, which the Purim festival celebrates, the most appropriate hanging on the walls would have been the "hanging of Haman himself. There needed no gallows, however, to remind the guests by its presence (as it reminded the shipwrecked mariner) that they were in the presence of a civilization the most refined. No where is peculiar attention to the comforts of the end of all rules in their hygiene culture, a better representation than at one of the grand masqueradeas in this cosmopolitan City. Here men and women of nearly every nation assemble, and even now the heavy tide of humanity in surging from the Opera (last night) clad in the richest and most varied fabrics, loomed by the labor of the toiling every where, and dyed with the tints of the sunbeam. Last night this was an especially evident fact, and "all that beauty, all that wealth, e'er gave, seemed to have been concerted that it might be lavished on the Purim Ball. To describe the costumes and those who wore them, and give the initial letters of the names of those present, would require a more feminine or at least a more effeminate pen than that possessed by the writer. Suffice it to say that so far as a judicious selection entered, there was no style of garb, ancient or modern, unrepresented, except that of Eve and the modern evanescent drama, and except also that of the convict, because there was nobody costumed stripes. Between these and the second in point of pendants, piled with seed that outshone them altogether; ruby and coral paled their ineffectual fires in contrast with the opacate beauty which they strove with vain striving to heighten. The dusky Moor, in whose hand lits the bass Egyptian threw a pearl away richer than all his tribe," seemingly was not there, or if he was, hid himself, as he was before intimated, in the supper-rooms and wasted his sweetness on the desert air—the supper, as usual on such occasions, was all dessert.) Everybody brought his jewels to the ball, and even the matronly Cornelia sat in one of the boxes, watching her costliest jewels as they glittered on the floor below. And, above all, it was pleasant to see how many of the women for whom you met were of that class who carry with them everywhere their good name, "the immediate jewel of their souls."

Dancing commenced at a little before 10 o'clock, at which hour the floor was comfortably filled, but not so much so as to cause it to be at all difficult to dance, and indeed during the entire evening there was no such throng as there were at the Arion or the Liederkranz. This is readily accounted for by the fact that everybody could not gain access to the Purim ball who had the means to pay for a ticket. At 12 o'clock masks were removed, and from that time till 4 o'clock the amusement was at its height. Thenceforward the company began to thin out. The pleasantest part of the evening was, of course, as an Irishman might say, that portion which belonged to the morning of the next day. At length, when a breeze of morning stirred, the last guest had departed, and

"A silence fell with the waking bird,
And a hush with the setting moon."

Purim in Brooklyn.

The second annual Purim masquerade ball in aid of the funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Brooklyn, E. D., was held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, last night. The affair was grand, having brought out the *elite* of the House of Israel in Williamsburg in the most costly and magnificent attire. The Floor Committee was headed by PHILIP STRAUSS, the Treasurer of the Society. The officers of the Society are Moses Kesel, President; Moses May, Vice-President; Isaac Strauss, Secretary; Phlip Strauss, Treasurer; Trustees: Sigismund Kaufmann, Alexander Noyz, N. Bernstein, M. Benjamin, S. Moog and A. Sonn. The ball was kept up until a late hour this morning, and the whole management, from the grand *entrée* of Merry Purim to the finale, "Home, Sweet Home," was a most gratifying success, financially and otherwise.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

First Annual Dinner of the Alumni Association—Speeches by Prof. H. B. Lane, Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rev. Oyrus D. Foss and Others.

The first annual dinner of the New-York Association of Alumni of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., was held at Delmonico's yesterday evening. The chair was taken by Prof. H. B. LANE, President of the Association, having on his right Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, DANIEL DREW, OLIVER HOYT and Dr. CROOKS, of the *Methodist*; and on the left Dr. HOLDICH, Dr. JOHNSON, Rev. GILBERT Haven, of Boston, editor of *Zion's Herald*, and Rev. Mr. CUSHING. The company also included Rev. Cyrus Foss, Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn; John H. Ockershausen, Chasmcey Shafter, Dr. King, of Fort Edward, N. Y.; George Kellogg, Dr. B. K. Pierce, Col. T. B. Thorp, of Brooklyn; S. B. Olin, Hon. Thomas Hinsdale, Dr. B. K. Pierce, Chaplain of the House of Reps.; and C. C. North, Secretary of the Association. There were about eighty gentlemen present.

Dinner was placed upon table in DELMONICO'S usual elegant style. Grace was said by Rev. Dr. HOLDICH.

The first sentiment of the evening was—

"*Our Country*—As a College we have been constant in her life and joyous in her joy. Many here have offered sacrifice to her on the battle-field. We should all pour to-day the first libation of the banquet."

The Chairman, in giving this sentiment, said he felt peculiar happiness in meeting the Wesleyan University Alumni Association this evening. He could congratulate the Alma Mater on having so many fine sons, and he could congratulate the Association on having so respectable an Alma Mater. Amid repeated rounds of applause he read letters from Prof. COOPER, Senator COLE, Hon. CHESTER D. HUBBARD, JOHN G. SAXE, &c.

The second sentiment was

"*Our Alma Mater*—To express in a single phrase all the living thoughts which that name evokes would be impossible; the attempt would be impertinent. She will yet be known as the mother that she is here to-day for her the son among her elder children who first had the honor of guiding her counsels and directing her destinies."

Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, in reply to this sentiment, said that the evidences of the prosperity of the College were extremely cheering. Those who remembered the days of darkness and trial through which she had passed would rejoice now that that season of doubt has passed away and her prosperity is secure. We are confident that her future is certain. Within the last few years there had been added to the resources of the University, $270,000; the present property being in the aggregate of the value of $650,000. The endowment was about $220,000. This endowment was by no means so effectual as the endowments of other colleges, for the reason that this University was partially a free institution. Any man who desired to obtain an education there was, on proper representations, enabled to do so; indeed he might almost obtain a free education without making any representations. It was in any young man's power to obtain there all the advantages which the institution offered. He then adverted to the library building which had recently been erected; and said the library fund was now $27,000, and they were rapidly filling the library shelves. The University had recently made the acquisition of a splendid telescope. This instrument stood forth among the first-class instruments of the world. Instruments were but two others equal to it in this country, and but one in Europe. Altogether the prospects of their *Alma Mater* were most cheering.

The next sentiment was:

"*The Early Faculty*—The Patriarchs of the ancient world."

Which was responded to by Dr. JOHNSON.

The fourth sentiment was:

"*Our Alumni*—A family so fair to be numerous—too many to be rivals. An army whose last recruit is a trained soldier, and whose oldest veteran has years of honorable service yet before him."

Dr. ANDREWS responded. He stated that the total number of Alumni now on the rolls (or on the books of the College) was 900; of these about one hundred were "stair-bearers"—in other words had departed this life. Of the whole number of Alumni of the University twenty-three had become Presidents of Colleges and Universities, and large numbers of them had become professors, so as was known, about 250 had become ministers.

Col. THORPE (Class of 1826) also responded, saying that when they entered this room by classes he found that he headed the column. [Laughter and applause.] In going up and down the country he had met many of the Alumni of the Wesleyan University among all classes and professions, and it always rejoiced his heart to take the hand of one of them.

The next regular sentiment was

"*The Wesleyan University Club of Boston*—Our Smaller Elder Sister."

Which was responded to by Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, who read a copy of humorous verses, which were loudly applauded. In conclusion, he wished continued success to their University. May the greatness of its future be bestowed by the success of the past. "I have no doubt," he said, "that in the nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, two hundred and ninety times nine thousand to the great ages before us."

The next sentiment was:

"*The Clergy*—The first of us to take up their life-work, early at dawn; the worst paid and the most honored."

Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS responded. He said that SYDNEY SMITH being once advised to take a walk in the morning upon an empty stomach, replied: "On whose stomach?" But he himself should not only walk upon a full stomach, but also upon a hundred other full stomachs. He should have to step lightly. [Laughter and applause.] He believed in the clergy; and adverted to the remarkable fact that more than one-third of the names on their Alumni have belonged to the ranks of the profession, the only profession instituted by God.

The next toast was:

"*The Legal Profession*—Our sinners work for the world which shall be; our doctors keep alive the world which is; our lawyers would not be; our lawyers keep in order the world which is."

Judge REYNOLDS felt honored in being called upon to respond to this sentiment; he was happy to say, however, that he was not on the bench now; but, added he, "as I ever was I'm on it in the City of Brooklyn." [Great laughter and applause.] The Bench and Bar undoubtedly exercised great influence on all the institutions of life. Every one well knew that the legal profession had more influence than all other professions combined in shaping the legislation of the country, in determining the security of private rights, and in hemming the moral tone of public sentiment, and in that way they were the most powerful of all professions.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER added a few words in response for the Bar. He adverted to the great influence the Bar had formerly exercised in political life—an influence which he said had passed away. The pulpit now controlled more than ever the mind of the country. It was the minister who shaped the thoughts of the people, if he was honest; if he was not honest he would go on the Mount of Beatitudes. [Laughter.]

The Secretary read the next sentiment:

"*The Press*—An Elephant supported the world at the Brahmins; the Press sustains ours. The Elephant stood on a Tortoise; the Printing Press never trots."

DANIEL CURRY, D. D., in responding to this sentiment, said that the Press was a power which was growing and expanding every day. The Press had but just begun to see what it had to do. The press of the American Press was yet in its swaddling clothes. The time was not far before it which it, as yet, hardly appreciated. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and he would utter a prophecy on the subject: The Press, before the nineteenth century closed, would be found occupying a position immeasurably above the position which it now occupied, and would exert an influence, widespread and useful, far beyond what was now anticipated.

The last sentiment was:

"*The Ministry*—Feeding and fed by WESLEY."

Which was responded to by Dr. KING, of the First Edward Institute.

The formal proceedings were brought to a close by the reading of a letter from ORANGE JUDD, of Flushing, L. I., the Treasurer of the Association, excusing his absence on the ground of severe family affliction.

Several impromptu humorous speeches were then delivered by younger Alumni, and the proceedings closed at a late hour.

The Co-operative Printing Company.

The New-York Cooperative Printing Company met at Botanic Hall, No. 46 East Broadway, last evening. Mr. WILLIAM STRIKE presided, and Mr. CHARLES STONE was Secretary. The organization is in an encouraging condition, and is rapidly progressing, having already received fifty-four subscribers, representing upward of one shares of the $5,000 necessary for a charter. After hearing the minutes read, last evening, a committee of twenty-two members was appointed to canvass among the various printing offices, and endeavor to sell the stock of the Company. The Secretary then announced that he had yesterday received ten in cash. Subsequently a motion was supported that subscribers, who have not advanced their money, be immediately informed, with a view to its speedy payment. The meeting then adjourned.

A Countryman Robbed in Jersey City.

A resident of Dunkirk, N. Y., Mr. GEORGE TINEHAM, fell into the hands of a gang of thieves in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, and found himself, after a lengthened period of unconsciousness, in the cells of the City Prison yesterday morning. He crossed the ferry early in the afternoon of Wednesday, with the intention of taking the cars to Dunkirk. He had purchased his ticket and was ready to start on his journey, but was compelled to wait two or three hours for the train; and this delay, as it has since appeared, led to most unfortunate consequences. He was partially intoxicated when he came across the river, and, according to the statements of some of the employees at the depot, was not so reticent, in speaking of his private affairs, as a traveler should be. He stated that he had $1,800 in his pocket, and exhibited that amount several times for the astonishment of the crowd. He afterward found his way into several drinking saloons on Pavonia-avenue, imbibing freely at different places, and was finally discovered at about 8 o'clock by one of the police, who conveyed him to the station-house in a state of unconsciousness to which he owed his detention. He was then destitute of money, and the officer having been informed of the arrival of the depot, and of the fact that he had then a large amount of money in his possession, [illegible information at the ... and Cedar-streets, and GRADY, CAMPBELL and HOWE were sent to ... search for the parties who had victimized him. ... about 1 o'clock yesterday morning they arrested MICHAEL DOYLE, a saloon keeper, his barkeeper, a young man named MYCKLEIN, and two others, JOHN DONOVAN and JAMES KILLEBREW, who were suspected of having committed the robbery. The prisoners were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday, when they admitted that TINEHAM was in the saloon with them, and that he paid for one round of drinks. He was afterward taken out of doors, they said, by a man who came with him. It was ascertained that TINEHAM had $200 in his pants when he left a saloon adjoining that of DOYLE, and that the theft of this sum of least will probably be fixed upon the prisoners.

Subsequently another young man, named FRANK ADAMS, was arrested at the Police Station where he had called for the purpose of supplying the prisoners with a bottle of whisky. He was taken in charge and held as an accomplice. The five prisoners will be held for further examination.

A River Tunnel at Chicago.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute last night, Mr. SHRIMPTON exhibited a diagram of the tunnel under the river at Chicago, and gave an interesting account of its construction and present condition. He said that most persons confounded the two tunnels—the one under the lake and that under the river. The lake tunnel, however, was filled with water, and was merely a suction-pipe. The river tunnel, just completed, was 230 feet in length, and, with its approaches, 1,610 feet. It consisted of three arches, two for carriages and one for foot passengers. Each arch was thirteen feet in height and about ten feet in width. They were lighted with gas, floored with the Nicolson pavement, and presented quite a tasteful appearance. No difficulty had been experienced in regard to water leakage, but the roof, though tight, was specially adapted to the English rocks model. It usually under when applied to the comparatively shallow and broad Chicago river. By the Chicago measurement the *Great Eastern* would measure 327 tons to the *Sapphire's* 274, making a difference of 97 tons only, instead of 124, as by Thames measurement. [Tribune, date of yesterday.]

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Y. ASHBURY, Esq., No. 9 Western terrace, Brighton.

First Ward Industrial School.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the Trustees of the First Ward Industrial School was held at the office of Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., No. 79 Wall-street, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 3:15 o'clock P. M. There were present Messrs. Howard Potter, H. M. Alexander, James M. Brown, John Crosby Brown, W. R. Dodge, Jr., Morris K. Jesup, C. D. Dickey, Geo. Cabot Ward, Wm. Hartman Brown, D. E. Hawley, Tompkins Westervelt, J. P. Girard Foster, Chas. Lanier, C. L. Brace and others.

On motion Mr. H. M. ALEXANDER was called to the chair, and Mr. C. L. BRACE appointed Secretary.

The call for the meeting having been read, the Secretary, Mr. BRACE, stated that the object in calling the meeting together was to listen to resolutions which had been proposed relative to the establishment of the School. Mr. JOURNAY KORD, Treasurer of the school, and to adopt such measures as the decease of the Treasurer rendered necessary.

The Chairman then presented a series of resolutions, in which the Christian virtues and benevolent character of Mr. LORD were spoken of in the highest terms of approbation. The following resolution, propoded by Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the First Ward Industrial School be hereafter known and designated as the "Lord Industrial School."

On motion, Mr. D. EDWIN HAWLEY was unanimously elected Treasurer in place of the late Mr. C. Courtney Lord, consisting of Messrs. WESTERVELT, JESUP and BRACE, were appointed to draft a code of rules for the permanent organization of the Board. The Committee were instructed to report their action at a meeting of the Board, to be held at the same place and hour on Wednesday, March 10.

Printers' Strike.

The Journeymen book and job printers on strike, at their meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 68 East Broadway, received the report of a Committee who had conferred in the morning with the Printing Committee of the two Boards of Aldermen. The Committee of the Printers' Union remonstrated against the employment of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK as printers for the City, inasmuch as that firm had refused to accede to their demands for the scale of advance of 4c a week, as demanded by the Union. It was urged that the Aldermen, as representatives of the people, were in duty bound not to throw business in the way of men who oppressed their employees. It was conceded that the Aldermen had a perfect right to give their printing to whomsoever they pleased; but, at the same time, the members of the Union would have a right, at the next election, to give their votes to whomever they pleased. In addition to that, the vast army of workingmen attached to the different trades unions of the City would pledge themselves to sympathize with the printers, and also vote against any man who connived at their oppression. The Aldermanic Committee needed no further cycles to see the point of the argument, and promised to bring the question before their respective Boards at the next meeting. Beyond this report no business beyond the reception of new members took place at the printers' meeting yesterday. Four hundred additional members have been received into the Union since the late strike commenced.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

The Clothing Cutters' Union met in mass meeting last night, at No. 10 Stanton-street, and received an announcement from President SCHAEFFER that the strike had closed, inasmuch as all the employers, thirty-three in number, in whose shops the men had struck, were now paying the $24 demanded, except Wm. C. BROWNE & Co. The late employes of that firm, in great part, had found work elsewhere. At the close of routine business Mr. ROBERT BLEIBERT, of the Tailors' Union, delivered an address, succeeded by several others, who all congratulated the Union on their success, and urged entire harmony for the future.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Mr. J. W. TABENER, Commissioner of the Dominican Governments, sailed in the Brazil steamer *South America* for St. Domingo, via St. Thomas, along with Prof. GABB, of Philadelphia, and his assistants, for the purpose of making a geological and mineralogical survey of that portion of the island.

In view of the troubles in Cuba, which has occasioned a large increase in the price of sugar in this market, a firm in Broad-street sold a cargo of [illegible] ... advance of 60 per cent from the ... purchased.

The Assembly Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Public Parks to purchase the property of William Kemp, on the line of Kingsbridge road, have decided to report favorably upon the bill.

The Board of Education last night elected Miss ANNIE E. DISBROW, a graduate of the Normal College, to the position of Assistant Teacher in the Female Department of Grammar School No. 35, in Fifty-first-street, near Second-avenue. Miss DISBROW is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. DISBROW, and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. BANGS.

The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of the Universalist denomination, has received a call to the pastorate of the Church of the Redeemer, Boston, at a salary of $10,000 per annum. Dr. CHAPIN has been pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-avenue, for the past seven years, and has been very successful in building up a large congregation. He has not yet decided whether he will accept the call to Boston.

The distinguished graduates will be given by Dr. FIELD will preside. Speeches are expected from Senators DIXON and HOWARD, Judges FIELD and OLIN, Representatives GARFIELD and LAFLIN, Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Dr. PRIME, and others.

The Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital netted a snug sum. The receipts were $18,627; the expenses, $3,000 50; leaving a balance of $15,456 50.

The ladies of Dr. CHAPIN's Church have established an institution called the "Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm." It is to be under the supervision of the Universalist denomination, but persons of all sects will be received. The following is the list of officers: President, Mrs. E. H. Chapin; Vice-Presidents, G. Hoffman, M. A. Wall, H. J. Messenger; Treasurer, D. D. T. Marshall; Secretary, E. Stiles; Finance Committee, Mrs. G. Hoffman, Jr., A. Jamison, D. D. T. Marshall, M. A. Wall, E. Stiles, J. Gall.

Rev. EDWARD P. TWING, of Boston, delivered his interesting lecture on "Reminiscences of Scotland," before the Grace Chapel Young Men's Association, yesterday evening. The lecture was partly made up of personal reminiscences and party of historical matter relative to Scotland and the Scotch; including, also, recitations from the "Lady of the Lake" and "Bonnie Doon." The affair was a success.

Sergt. PHILLIPS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, has invented a very ingenious contrivance for the easy transmission to the Station-house of prisoners who manifest any disposition to resist, as well as for the handy securing of pickpockets. His calls the invention a patent "Nipper," and it consists simply of two pieces of metal, of straight and curved portions each, which move on a pivot like a pair of scissors. When closed by an ingenious spring which is very easily worked, the circular portion embraces the wrist of the offender, while the transverse ends furnish the officer with a sufficient hold. The wrist can be seized and the culprit compelled to walk off with the utmost quickness and without the slightest warning.

The third lecture of the course, on Social and Political Science, will be delivered before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening.

On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a temperance meeting will be held in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, (near Division-street,) under the auspices of Benson Lodge of Good Templars. Addresses will be delivered by Revv. FREDERICK BROWN and E. F. JONES, and Messrs. JOHN A. TAYLOR and CHARLES A. LATOUR. The music of the occasion will be furnished by the Bowne Bible Class of the church. An unusually large and interesting meeting is anticipated.

The fair at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 473 Grand-street, will close this evening, after having enjoyed a week of marked success. The goods remaining unsold, including a sholce piano, will be disposed of this evening by Mr. CHAS. P. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

A fine concert will be given at Irving Hall on Saturday, the 27th inst., in aid of the Spanish Protestant Church of Santiago. A number of eminent artists will take part, and the affair will doubtless be a musical and financial success.

The first annual report of the Treasurer of the New-York Post Office Mutual Aid Association has been published. During the year five deaths occurred, and the sum of $7,176 was raised and paid to the families of the persons who died. The Association has proved very successful, and is a great advantage to the Post Office clerks.

GEO. DOWNING, of Newark, N. J., accidentally shot himself in the cheek at No. 71 Broad-street yesterday afternoon, with a pistol which he was carelessly handling.

There are now ten complaints against the confidence woman MARY WILSON, who is incarcerated in the Essex Market Prison. The total amount of which these complainants have been defrauded is $2,559, and the victims have suffered in sums ranging from $30 to $482. Each of these persons was induced to loan the prisoner money by her story of a dead uncle who had left her a large fortune.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at his office in Centre-street, over the body of MICHAEL MURPHY, whose death by a fall through the hatchway at No. 43 Beekman-street has already been noticed. As the evidence in the case showed that the hatchway had been improperly inclosed and was dangerous, the jury rendered in their verdict of accidental death "but they consider Mr. FARMER LITTLE & Co., the occupants of the type foundry, to be deserving of censure in not using sufficient precautions in guarding said hatchway." The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the basement of No. 97 Eighth-avenue, occupied by BAGSTAL, upholsterer. Loss on stock, $600; insured. J. BAYERS owns the building, and it was damaged to the extent of $90. No other losses were occasioned.

On Wednesday last Officers JARBOE and SHALVEY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, saw one ABRAHAM CORKLEY removing a bag of Indian-rubber, valued at $60, from Pier No. 43 North River. Subsequently the rubber was identified by CHARLES P. BURDETT, of No. 174 Water-street, as property which had been stolen from him. CORKLEY was, in consequence, held for examination on a charge of grand larceny by Justice MANSFIELD.

SAMUEL LOWENBERGER, a German shoemaker residing in Hoboken, was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on a charge of stealing carpenters' tools, worth $50, from JOHN K. KNAPP, No. 411 West Thirty-ninth-street. A witness being produced who had seen the accused take the property, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

There is no truth in the report published in several of the newspapers of yesterday, that a safe in Marshal MURRAY's office had been blown open on Wednesday night by burglars, who had afterward carried away the valuable contents. The matter was simply a hoax put forth by Deputies who had nothing else to do at the time.

On Wednesday night Detective KELLY found one FRANK MORRIS in one of the parlors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the moment when MORRIS had seized a clock worth $110 from the mantel. Seeing the officer the intruder attempted to escape by jumping from the rear window, but the officer was too quick for him and was arrested. He was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, and SAMUEL HAWK, proprietor of the hotel, having made the necessary complaint, MORRIS was committed to the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

In the case of The People *vs.* CHRISTIAN E. DETMOLD and CHARLES O. MCCORD, an Ex-President and clerk of the Central Coal Company, charged with conspiring to obtain money from it under false pretenses, Recorder LUDWITH yesterday rendered a decision holding both parties for trial.

Yesterday the stock and fixtures belonging to Mr. C. H. SWARTZEN's defunct newspaper—the *City*—which expired a few days ago, were sold by the Sheriff under seizure. But few purchasers were present, and the prices realized were very unsatisfactory.

A gang of burglars attempted yesterday morning to force an entrance into the tailor shop of JOHN ELLSWORTH'S Son, at No. 61 Chambers-street. The proprietor's son, who sleeps in the store, heard the thieves and caused their flight by an energetic alarm.

JAMES BIGLIN and ANDREW BALDWIN were arraigned before Justice KELLY yesterday afternoon, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of burglary, and stealing from the premises of WILLIAM MASSY, of No. 479 First-avenue, rubber jewelry valued at $100. It appeared from the testimony adduced that these premises were entered by means of the skylight, which was found broken and out of place on the morning succeeding the 16th of this month. A comrade of the prisoners, and a member of a club to which they also belonged, and which meets in the basement of a house in the rear of No. 481 First-avenue, gave the information which led to their arrest. The prisoners were temporarily committed.

Yesterday there was taken to the Morgue, from the foot of Houston-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 40 years. He was five feet ten inches high, had brown hair and sandy whiskers, was attired in a black sack coat, black vest, two pair black pants, white shirt, red undershirt, and heavy boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

A very lively masquerade was given last night, at Apollo Hall, by Henry Clay Lodge, a literary association for debates, &c., which was formed in 1866. The members have been in the habit of giving an annual ball since its creation, which, for the last three years, has been exclusively a masquerade. Four hundred tickets were issued on the present occasion, and nearly a thousand people attended. Krakow's Band officiated, and great enjoyment was experienced.

The Police report that counterfeit $50 greenbacks are again in active circulation.

Brooklyn.

The Commissioners appointed to assess the damages done by taking the land for Prospect Park extension, have concluded their report of the awards made by them to the several owners of property taken, amounting in all to $1,839,-921 98. The land to be added to the Park consists of twelve blocks, with but few buildings thereon. Within the area to be taken is the Litchfield Castle, bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and Third and Fifteenth streets. The awards to the Litchfield estates alone amount to $629,948.

C. H. WHIMSTER, who was arrested at Key West, Fla., recently, on the charge of being implicated in the drawback frauds, arrived yesterday, and was taken before Commissioner JONES, who committed him to await examination. The case will be up for examination to-day.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held on the 8th of March.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the drying-room of Messrs. HAENMAN & STEINER'S woolshop, corner of Liberty and Gold streets. The premises were used for the manufacture of oil and water colors. The damage to the building is estimated at $15,000, upon which there is no insurance.

The Prospect Park Commissioners yesterday completed their report of the awards to be awarded to the owners of property taken for the extension of Prospect Park. The entire amount awarded is $1,850,921 20, the highest awards having been to HANNAH M. LITCHFIELD, $234,663; E. H. DURANT, $218,500, and to E. C. LITCHFIELD, for the mansion known as "The Castle," $216,216 15.

New-Jersey.

A bill was passed in the New-Jersey Senate at Trenton yesterday, giving validity to an ante-nuptial agreement between CHARLES K. LANDIS and Miss CLARA F. MEADE, the daughter of Commodore MEADE. The Transit Duty bill was brought up for discussion, when Senator ROBBINS moved amendments providing that all transit duties shall hereafter be abolished, and that the State fund hereafter derived from transit duties shall hereafter pay annually a tax of one and one-half per cent. upon the cost of their works, until the Legislature shall by law impose a general State tax equally upon all railroads in the State. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for Tuesday next.

HENRY HOLT, minister, and late of Sweden, arrived in the same steamer as Minister Washburne. Deceased was 58 years of age.

Late on Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the large four-story brick building on the corner of James and Burnet streets, Newark, owned by the SUSSMAN BROTHERS, and used by them as an extended cloth factory. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, but the prompt arrival of firemen, and their heroic efforts, soon extinguished the fire. The loss on stock is estimated at $4,000, and on building, $1,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the spontaneous combustion of escaping gases.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25—11 A. M.
Consols open for money and for account, United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 86¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 25—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens dull at the following quotations; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.
Calcutta Linseed, 55s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25—1 P. M.
United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 79¾. Stocks steady; Illinois, 87.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 25—12 P. M.
COTTON—Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12¾d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 57s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 25.
The Cotton market opens dull for both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 141f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.
The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £200,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25—4:30 P. M.
Consols close at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm and have advanced to 80¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 86¾.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 25.
United States Five-twenty Bonds are buoyant; the last sales were made at 80¾, for the issue of 1862.

BREMEN, Thursday, Feb. 25.
The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 72f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 25—5:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have only been 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.
Tallow, 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Sugar dull, both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 25.
COTTON—The market closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 25.
SUGAR has been quiet but steady on a basis of 11½@12½ reals for No. 12 D. S. EXCHANGE—On London, 14@15 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 1¼@2 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 30 days, in gold, 2¼@2½ ₱ cent.; in currency, short sight, 4½@5 ₱ cent. premium; in currency, short sight, 21@30 ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 25.
EXCHANGE on New-York quiet at 1-10 premium. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT inactive and nominal at $1 30 for No. 1; No. 2 Regular, $1 14@$1 15½; fresh receipts, $1 16¾. CORN quiet and declined 1c.; New, ... to grade. OATS quiet and declined 1c.; No. 1 at 39¾c; No. 2 Regular, 38c.; fresh receipts, 40c. RYE firm and buoyant and advanced 1c.@1½c. No. 1 at $1 20@$1 22; Rejected, $1 16. BARLEY firm and in good demand; No. 2 at $1 50@$1 55. WHISKY firm; in iron-bound casks, 91c.; wooden casks, 93c. PROVISIONS active and firm. MESS PORK, $21 25. LARD firm and advanced ¼c.; prime steam, 14¾c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, Dry-salted, 12c. Dressed Hogs steady at $11 50@$12 50. Live Hogs firmer; range, $9 40@$10 25. CATTLE moderately active; Cows range, $3 @$4 50; Steers, $4 @$5 50. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 80. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 1,700 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.
TOBACCO quiet and prices unchanged. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull and declined 10c.@25c. on good; Spring Superfine and Extra, $5 @$6; Double Extra, $6 10@$6 25; Double Extra Fall, $6 50@$7 50; Choice to Fancy, [illegible]. WHEAT declining; Prime Red, $1 40; Choice, $1 50@$1 55. CORN firm; Choice and Fancy White, 72c.@73c.; Mixed, 70c.